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TODAY:
STYLE
Swear! Women Page 11

'GREAT AND WIDE DANGER'

Tehran Warns Afghans To Correct 'Past Errors'

Iranian Military Poised to Strike

By Douglas Jehl
New York Times Service

TEHRAN — Iran's supreme leader issued a stern and unmistakable warning on Monday that his country might intervene with military force in Afghanistan unless the militant Taliban movement in power there makes amends for "past errors" and adopts a more conciliatory course.

"I have so far prevented the lighting of a fire in this region which would be hard to extinguish," the supreme leader, Ayatollah Sayed Ali Khamenei, said in a solemn statement broadcast by the Iranian media.

"But all should know that a very great and wide danger is quite near." The Iranian Army command quickly followed with a statement announcing that its 500,000-strong force was at "full preparedness to implement the leader's orders and to conduct any mission anywhere and under any conditions."

After more than a month of tension inflamed by the killing of at least nine Iranian diplomats in Afghanistan, the warning appeared intended to send a message that Iran's patience with the Taliban was wearing precariously thin. Iran has built up its military forces along the Afghan border and has appealed in vain for international help in reining in what it has portrayed as the Taliban's increasingly bloody military advances.

Iran has insisted that it will not

See IRAN, Page 10

Iraqis Threaten UN on Inspections

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Iraqi Parliament, which diplomats often consider an advance-warning system on government policy, threatened Monday to stop all remaining cooperation with the United Nations arms inspection system.

In a vote after a long session in Baghdad, the 250-member National Assembly, dominated by President Saddam Hussein's Baath Party, demanded that the Security Council reverse its decision last week to stop all future sanctions reviews until Iraq allows on-site inspections to resume.

Without sanctions reviews, Iraq can never hope to escape from an embargo imposed in 1990 after its invasion of Kuwait.

If the Security Council does not resume reviews, the speaker of the Parliament said in a statement, after the session, the assembly would ask the government "to cut all relations with the United Nations Special Commission and not cooperate with it in any way."

In making its latest threat, Iraq has moved a step closer to withdrawing itself from the scrutiny of international inspections, a calculated process that has been going on for more than a year.

Without inspections, the Special Commission, known as UNSCOM, and

NATO weighs role in Kosovo. Page 10.

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Clinton Calls for Urgent World Meeting To Face 'Biggest Financial Challenge'

U.S. Has 'Obligation to Lead'

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton called Monday for an urgent meeting of the leading industrial nations to devise a strategy to encourage global growth, saying that the economic crisis that began last year in Asia was the "biggest financial challenge facing the world in a half century."

He said the United States would convene, within 30 days, a meeting of finance ministers from major countries to "recommend ways to adapt the international financial architecture to the 21st century."

Mr. Clinton also hinted strongly that he favored a lowering of interest rates. While saying that the United States was enjoying "unsurpassed economic strength," he repeated a warning from the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Alan Greenspan, that the country could not forever remain "an oasis of prosperity" in an expanding desert of turmoil.

Mr. Clinton's comments appeared designed to emphasize the importance of U.S. economic leadership — and by implication, to assert that he himself remains a confident and capable leader, despite his political woes at home — at a time of heightened worries about the economic crisis that has spread from Asia to Latin America and Russia.

"The United States has an inescapable obligation to lead," he said, "and to lead in a way that is consistent with our values, and to see that what we are doing helps to lift the lives of people all around the world."

Speaking in New York, he also called for the International Monetary Fund to stand ready to use a \$15 billion emergency fund to prevent the economic

crisis from spreading to Latin America. He repeated his earlier calls on Congress to approve an increase in the U.S. contribution to the IMF.

Financial markets barely reacted to Mr. Clinton's speech, the broad outlines of which were known in advance. The Dow Jones industrial average of leading stocks hovered around a gain of 200 points throughout Mr. Clinton's address to the Council on Foreign Relations.

At least part of the Dow's gain, however, was apparently fueled by relief among investors that Mr. Clinton's political fortunes had not been damaged even more critically by the release Friday of the Kenneth Starr report, which sets out

See CLINTON, Page 16

Stocks Rise On Feeling That Clinton Will Survive

By Mitchell Martin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Stocks around the world staged a powerful advance on Monday, extending the rally that began Friday as the chances waned that President Bill Clinton would face impeachment.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose almost 180 points on Friday, added 143 points, or 1.3 percent, in late trading on Monday. Earlier, European stock indexes recorded rises of about 3 percent, following milder gains in Asia, with all major markets benefiting from the easing of U.S. tensions.

On Wall Street, the feeling was that because the report by the independent counsel, Kenneth Starr, did not contain any charges beyond those relating to Mr. Clinton's affair with Monica Lewinsky, there would not be a leadership crisis.

With that worry removed, stock prices began to look like bargains at their recently depressed levels.

"The feeling today is one of some sense of relief that the administration may be back to addressing the real affairs of the nation," said Alan Ackerman, executive vice president of Farnestock & Co. "What the market is telling us today is that there's hope that matters regarding President Clinton may be resolved quickly rather than over a long period of time."

Mr. Clinton was in New York on Monday, where he addressed the Council on Foreign Relations, introducing a six-point plan to ameliorate international financial crises of the kind that have been affecting developing economies for the past year.

Most of the elements of his plan were extensions of previously articulated policies, but he did announce that he had asked the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Alan Greenspan, and the Treasury secretary, Robert Rubin, to convene a meeting among their counterparts from 30 countries, including the Group of Seven industrial nations, to develop a report for heads of state "on strengthening the current financial system so countries can benefit from the free flow of capital."

Mr. Greenspan and Mr. Rubin are respected on Wall Street, and the perception that they would be taking leading roles in calming economic turmoil was another positive for stocks, Mr. Ackerman said.

For the longer-term, however, the picture is clouded by perceptions that Mr. Clinton's authority has been weakened by "the appalling details" of the president's "indiscretions," according to Marvin Zonis, an international political economist based in Chicago.

Mr. Zonis, writing to clients over the weekend, said it was "unlikely" that the president would persuade Republicans to support new American initiatives. Mr. Zonis contended that "the world

See MARKET, Page 14

A Palatable Outcome? Clinton's Team Looking at Censure

By Richard L. Berke
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Beneath the public vitriol at the White House about Kenneth Starr's "hit-and-run smear campaign," President Bill Clinton's supporters and advisers are moving toward a consensus that Congress will accept nothing less than a censure of the president.

Few advisers to Mr. Clinton say they think he can escape the Monica Lewinsky scandal without some sort of punishment. They argue that censure — a formal rebuke with no tangible consequences — might be the most politically palatable course.

It would be they contend, satisfy the competing demands of Americans who — judging by polls conducted over the weekend — think Mr. Clinton should be rebuked but also want the nation to move beyond the scandal. But the advisers' fundamental interest in this option is that it would spare the president from impeachment proceedings that could force him from office.

There are no signs that censure holds any appeal to Republicans — now.

In the short term, an unresolved scandal appears to be a Republican asset for fall elections. They see no reason to hurry, especially with public reaction still forming and 37 boxes of evidence still sealed.

Adding to the uncertainty is that the House Judiciary Committee, which would take up an impeachment inquiry, is not known for compromise. It is perhaps the most polarized committee in the House, and it lacks a core of moderates that helped the panel function smoothly during the Watergate hearings.

Still, given that in this scandal the political dynamics are often confounding and always shifting, Republicans concede that an accommodation over a punishment short of impeachment is possible in the longer term.

That could happen if Republicans feel intense pressure from their constituents that the country must move beyond the Lewinsky matter, or if Democrats successfully frame the drive for impeachment as a partisan witch hunt.

For now, though, Democrats do not see any easy way out, and Republicans are enjoying their discomfort as they navigate between voters who think the Lewinsky scandal is overblown and those who are appalled by Mr. Clinton's conduct.

Representative Elijah Cummings, Democrat of Maryland, a member of the Congressional Black Caucus, said that "censure is a possibility." He explained: "My constituents are in a bind. They hate the president's conduct, but they love him."

Republicans are in no hurry. "It's not our problem, and the Republicans shouldn't feel a big need to settle this," said Scott Reed, a former executive director of the Republican Party who ran Bob

Dole's unsuccessful campaign against Mr. Clinton in 1996. "The climate is great in the House races, the Senate races and most of the governors' races. For them, censure is the easy way out."

One reason Republicans say they are reluctant to entertain the censure idea is that they are not about to prematurely halt an impeachment inquiry before the public has a chance to fully digest Mr. Starr's report — and given the possibility of new revelations coming from the independent counsel.

"To make some quick, interim judgment would short-circuit the process," said Representative Michael Forbes, Republican of New York. "That doesn't seem to be an option."

A well-connected lobbyist with extensive contacts on Capitol Hill and in the White House, said, "People on the Hill are just deathly afraid of giving him a break on censure and then finding out something else."

The lobbyist also said there was some nervous-

Meanwhile, on Planet Gore: Vice president sticks to issues and avoids the scandal. Page 3.

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Familiar German Refrain: Can Kohl Do It Again?

By John Vinocur
International Herald Tribune

OLDENBURG, Germany — Leaning forward to pick up a shiver of despair in the chancellor's speech, a resigned shrug, or maybe even a willful irony that could lighten what has resembled a gathering defeat, the onlooker and listener gets nothing. Not a grace note.

If he is going down, Helmut Kohl, on campaign, refuses to sink out a loser.

His voice rises over the audience of 2,000 or 3,000 people that have very much less than packed the Schlossplatz in this traditionally Christian Democratic town west of Bremen in Lower Saxony, the home state of Gerhard Schröder, Mr. Kohl's Social Democratic challenger in the Sept. 27 election. Listen to yourselves, he tells them. You are the specialists, he says, you are the people of Germany, you decide. You know where Germany has come in the last 30 years, its fine reputation, its unity, its sense of peace. And you know Schröder, you know the Social Demo-

crats, and you know Oskar Lafontaine, the party chairman. Compare. Decide.

The voice is almost flat, de-dramatized in its effort at sincerity, and it conveys, rhetorical light years from his tritonic, what can only seem like a confession of faith: "I cannot believe," he says, with as much contempt for his foes as confidence in his Germany, "that they should take over the future of our country."

Perhaps it is just this straightforward

General Election in Germany

North German town, about as fanciful as a padlock, but the line gets nothing beyond reflex applause. Despite the chancellor's disbelief, and near revulsion, the idea of Mr. Schröder and Mr. Lafontaine winning, the idea the country could actually detach itself from its reigning symbol of achievement and tranquillity, creates no visible cringing here.

For years, Germans told opinion researchers that if there was one country they would want theirs to be like, it was Switzerland. Now, after 16 years in power and vast accomplishments in bringing the Cold War to an end, Mr. Kohl is fighting for re-election against the sense of normalcy he so often insisted was Germany's right. His call to history, his call to memory, his reminders from the podium of Russia's instability and the world's financial crisis, his references to what Mr. Schröder and Mr. Lafontaine have stood against, seem to dissolve softly, words in the breeze, in this town that may be now psychically closer to a town in Switzerland than to the Dutch border less than an hour away.

Last week, Mr. Kohl's dismissal of the polls that unanimously showed the Social Democrats a clear winner in the Sept. 27 election juxtaposed against the

Home Run Derby: Suddenly, a Crowd at 62



Sammy Sosa, after hitting his 62nd homer this season.

By Bill Dedman
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — Roger Maris's children were not in the stands Sunday at Wrigley Field. The commissioner couldn't make it. The official National League baseballs bore no infrared markings. And the only nationwide live broadcast of the game was in the Dominican Republic.

Someone forgot to tell Sammy Sosa that the home run race was over.

With his 61st and 62nd home runs on the same afternoon, the Dominican slugger for the Chicago Cubs moved even with Mark McGwire of the St. Louis Cardinals, who went 0-for-2 on Sunday night against the Houston Astros before leaving the game after four innings with back spasms.

The tortoise has caught the hare.

So the 37-year-old record for most home runs in a single season has been passed twice in less than a week. The name next to the new mark in baseball's record book will be decided over the next two weeks by the friendly competitors, McGwire and Sosa. One, a college-educated, white son of a dentist from California, has had all the attention. The other, an uneducated, black man whose first baseball glove was made

See SOSA, Page 21

AGENDA

Uprising in Albania

Supporters of former President Sali Berisha seized government buildings in the Albanian capital Monday and demanded that the government resign. Government forces launched a counterattack hours later, killing three Berisha supporters and wounding 14. The Interior Ministry also said that the Parliament building and the offices of Prime Minister Fatos Nano were back in government hands. Page 6.

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The IHT on-line www.ihnt.com



YANG SHANGKUN, a Chinese general who went into politics, died in Beijing at 92. Page 2.



GEORGE C. WALLACE, once a symbol of segregation as Alabama governor, died at 79. Page 2.

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Jordan	K. SH. 180	U.S. MR. (Eur.)	\$ 1.20
Kuwait	700 Fils	Zimbabwe	2m\$40.00



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THE AMERICAS

Gore Focuses on His Issues (and Ignores The Issue)

By Ceci Connolly
Washington Post Service

SEATTLE—All of Earth, it may seem, is buzzing about the sex scandal enveloping President Bill Clinton's White House, surfing the Internet for salacious details, arguing in coffee shops over the fine points of perjury and pondering where private life ends and public morality begins.

But on tranquil Planet Gore, the sun is shining, the salmon are running and all lanes on the information superhighway lead to 2000.

For six years, Bill Clinton and Al Gore have been bragging about their uniquely close partnership running the nation.

But as the president battles for political survival in Washington, his steady No. 2 is visiting the other Washington—Washington state—serenely following a blueprint charted months before Monica Lewinsky threatened to turn the political world upside down.

"Business as usual," young staff members chirp, repeating the unofficial motto here on Planet Gore. The strategy is to largely ignore the Clinton sex scandal and project a vice president hard at work.

While Mr. Gore has stated that he is supporting his embattled friend

and boss, he also makes clear that he has his own agenda.

This weekend, he has jammed everything from a 5K run to an intimate dinner with supporters of his political action committee into a hectic two days in the Pacific Northwest.

By day, the vice president trumpeted light rail, christened a new port and convened a roundtable on coastal salmon restoration—all part of what he labels the "livability movement."

By night, he raised thousands of dollars for the next generation of Democratic leaders, politicians who could well be his foot soldiers in the presidential campaign of 2000.

"For six years, we've been loyal to the president and focused on issues of interest to the vice president, and we're going to continue with that template," said one aide traveling with Mr. Gore. "We're hitting all three levels: policy, in terms of the vision stuff, politics for the locals, and delivering things for the state."

Yet, in the crowds he addressed, in the hotel bars and along the streets, the chatter was about Mr. Clinton and the lurid details of his extramarital affair.

"We're consumed with it," said Phyllis Smith, an elderly woman

who owns an engineering concern. "I called my friend this morning to ask if she was watching the opera. She said, 'Are you kidding? I'm watching CNN.'"

One sign along Mr. Gore's motorcade route noted: "Impeach Clinton Now." Another, obviously aware of Mr. Gore's high-tech profile, read:

**'Business as usual,'
young staff members
chirp.**

In a critique of the Republican Congress on Sunday night, Mr. Gore made a passing reference to the troubles back in the capital: "The only thing they can agree on is attacking the president."

At a boisterous rally in Vancouver, Washington, on Saturday evening, Brian Baird, a candidate for the House, used the tale of the explorers Lewis and Clark to address the controversy that Ms. Smith and everyone else in the Pearson Air Museum was talking about.

"These are not easy times in our nation and these are not easy times for this administration," said Mr. Baird, who appeared well positioned to win the seat of Representative Linda Smith, a Republi-

can, who is running for the Senate. "But no matter what, we will proceed," he said. "It's time to focus on things that matter."

When it was his turn to speak, Mr. Gore made only an oblique reference to the scandal, using language he has employed before on the campaign trail: "He is my friend and he is our president. And let me tell you, his policies have been good for the United States of America and good for working families."

Mr. Gore did give a brief, carefully crafted statement for the cameras on Saturday morning, saying that the Starr report did not offer evidence for "overturning the judgment of the American people."

These days, Mr. Gore appears to be a beacon of calm in a storm-tossed administration.

"He seems totally upbeat," said one political adviser who spent time with Mr. Gore last week. "When he's confronted with a difficult situation, he really rises to the occasion."

Another supporter, who attended two dinners for Mr. Gore's Leadership '98 PAC last week, said the

vice president had finessed a few questions on the controversy and spent much of the night discussing politics and such issues as funding for the International Monetary Fund and electricity rates.

Many of the people who saw Mr. Gore over the weekend said they were pleased to discover that he was not bogged down in the controversy.

"We rarely see anyone at the federal level take a position on planning," said Douglas Hardy, a 35-year-old planner who brought his wife and son to Mr. Gore's "listening session" on urban sprawl on Saturday.

"The potential situation has really changed," said Shirley Morgan, a graphic designer. "Who knows what's going to happen to Clinton? It could be Gore."

Speculating that Mr. Gore may land in the presidency sooner than anyone thought, many wonder about his character now that Mr. Clinton's has been called into question.

"For us to get a better idea of his moral stature, it would be good for him to tell us where he stands," Ms. Smith said at the museum.

"He would be well advised to say what his moral values are," she added.



Mr. Gore speaking to the crowd at the opening of a state-of-the-art container-ship terminal in Seattle.

Editorial Writers Look for Answers

7 Big U.S. Papers Urge Resignation

By Felicity Barringer
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—Scatter-shot anger and disgust at President Bill Clinton, combined with pervasive anxiety about the potential use and misuse of constitutional impeachment powers, left many editorial pages groping to find analytic prescriptions to ease the dilemmas facing Congress and the president.

"At least 25 newspapers have called for the president's resignation, including seven that circulate 250,000 or more papers on Sundays: The New Orleans Times-Picayune, The Seattle Times, The Des Moines Register, The Philadelphia Inquirer, The San Jose Mercury-News, The Tampa Tribune and The Atlanta Journal-Constitution."

The Albuquerque Journal on Sunday called Mr. Clinton "morally unfit to continue in office," while The Seattle Times said, "Without moral authority, the president cannot lead."

Focusing on the damage the president's affair with Monica Lewinsky has done to the dignity and effectiveness of the presidency, The Journal-Constitution declared Sunday that "only one person can spare us that nightmare" of a drawn-out discussion "of a particularly seamy presidential scandal." The president's "only responsible option"—resignation—would entail a sacrifice that the newspaper said Mr. Clinton "has shown himself incapable" of making.

At least two newspapers, The Charlotte (North Carolina) Observer and The Detroit Free Press, argued against resignation.

The Observer declared, "The nation is not endangered by having Bill Clinton in the White House."

"Our economy is not collapsing, we're not under attack, there's no threat of a coup. Surely the worst that can be said of him has been said."

The Detroit Free Press, in the hometown of John Conyers Jr., the ranking Democrat on the House Judiciary Committee, acknowledged that "we cannot say we would be devastated" by a resignation. But it continued, "For him to resign before this process is completed would be to cave in to the relentless Starr, and that could set a precedent that would make future presidents sitting ducks

for their political enemies." Overall, the ideas and analyses that emerged from the editorials reflected ambivalence and a sense of being overwhelmed by the issues.

Should they focus on what was and was not contained in the Starr report? Should they address the president, the Congress, the voters, or all three?

Should they zero in on sexual encounters and misleading statements? What about the practical issues of a weakened president's governance? The legal questions of what constitutes an impeachable offense? The moral issues of leadership?

The most common warning was crystallized by The Sacramento Bee, which wrote Saturday, "The Constitution is the sacred text of American life, overarching presidents as they come and go beneath it." It added, "The accelerating hysteria that accompanied release of the prosecutor's report Friday is the enemy of constitutional self-government."

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch solved the problem of which questions to answer by running three separate unsigned editorials. Sunday's lead opinion piece argued that the Starr report "is like a tower of blocks wobbling on top of the shaky foundation of a sexual relationship between two consenting adults—albeit an immoral, adulterous, pitifully adolescent relationship."

A second editorial was titled "The Peep-Show Presidency" and said, "We hate ourselves for staring, but we can't turn away." A third editorial was headlined "The Contrition Gambit."

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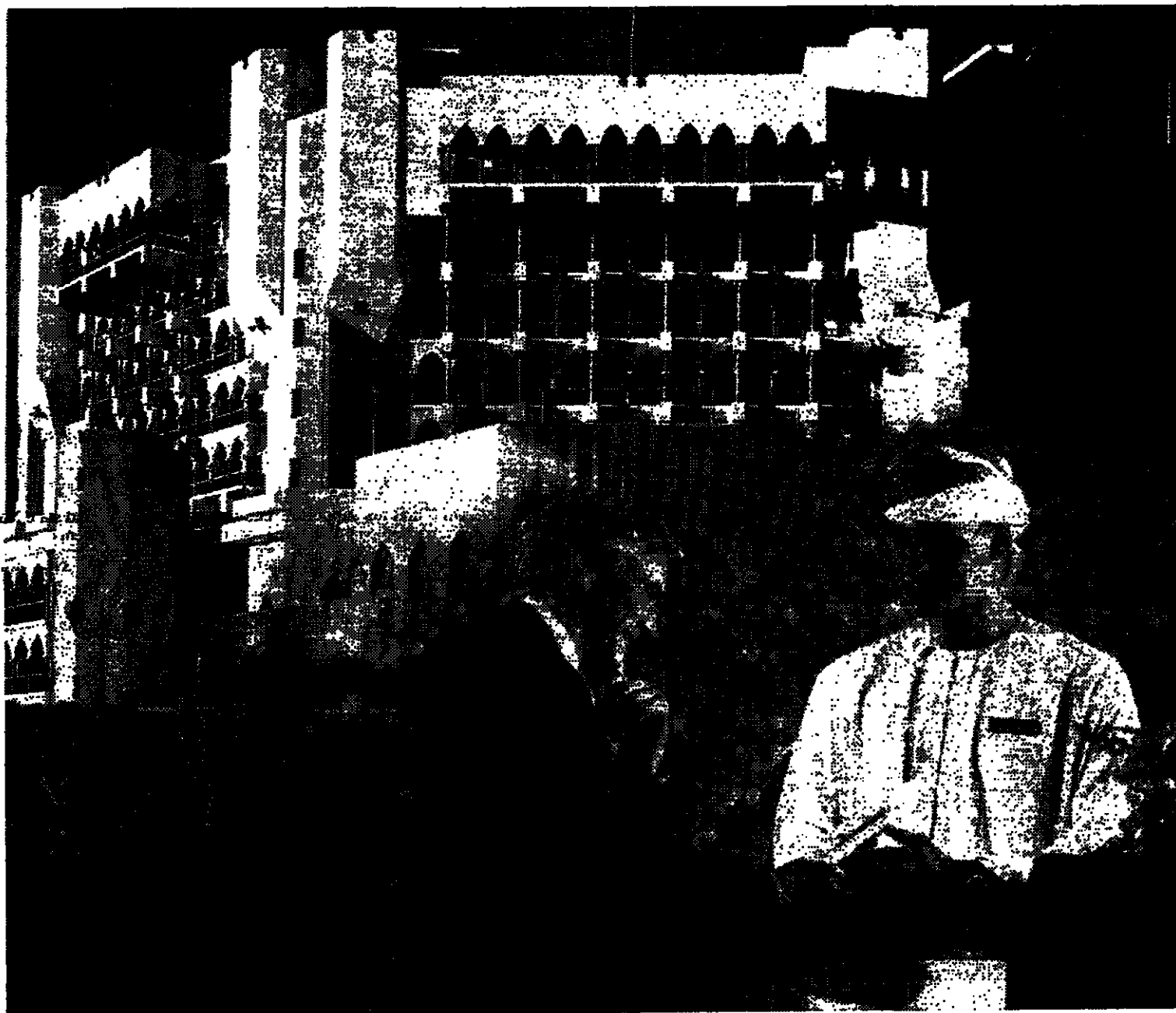
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THE AMERICAS

The Gradual Erosion of the Private Sphere: 'Everything's Fair Game Now'

By Michael Grunwald
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — "When a man assumes a public trust," President Thomas Jefferson wrote in 1807, "he should consider himself as public property." Of course, Mr. Jefferson never had to deal with an independent counsel's report about his sexual escapades put out on the Internet.

Kenneth Starr's stunningly detailed account of President Bill Clinton's extramarital affair with Monica Lewinsky was undoubtedly the most direct challenge to presidential privacy in history. But to many legal and cultural observers, the worldwide exposure of Mr. Clinton's behavior behind closed doors reflects a gradual erosion of the private sphere — not just for presidents, but for all politicians, and to some extent for ordinary Americans as well.

"You have to think that if this can happen to the most powerful man on the planet, then nobody's private life is private anymore," said Lauren Weinstein, moderator of the Privacy Forum on the Internet. "Everything's fair game now."

Mr. Starr's four-year investigation began as an inquiry into Whitewater land deals, the alleged misuse of FBI files and the dismissals in the White House travel office, but those issues do not factor into the impeachment report he sent to

Congress on Wednesday. The report deals only with the president's relationship with Ms. Lewinsky, and his alleged efforts to cover it up. And it makes the independent counsel's case in lurid detail, describing the logistics and mechanics of 10 sexual encounters, as well as the various comments and feelings of the two participants.

In his grand jury testimony on Aug. 17, the president accused Mr. Starr's team of trying to "criminalize my private life."

In his address to the nation that night, Mr. Clinton repeated his complaint that the allegations have nothing to do with his public duties. "I intend to reclaim my family life for my family," Mr. Clinton said. "It's nobody's business but ours. Even presidents have private lives. It is time to stop the pursuit of personal destruction and the prying into private lives and get on with our national life."

In an introductory section, "The Significance of the Evidence of Wrongdoing," the Starr report offers a blunt rebuttal to those privacy arguments: "All Americans, including the President, are entitled to enjoy a private family life, free from public or governmental scrutiny. But the privacy concerns raised in this case are subject to limits."

The report cites three specific limits on Mr. Clinton's privacy rights. First, it points out that

the president had been sued by Paula Jones for sexual harassment, and that the Supreme Court had allowed the case to go forward.

Second, it points out that Judge Susan Webber Wright had ordered Mr. Clinton to answer questions about Ms. Lewinsky.

Third, it argues that the unique nature of the presidency requires a higher standard of conduct, and it quotes a former president to that effect: "The Presidency is more than an executive responsibility. It is the inspiring symbol of all that is highest in American purpose and ideals."

To Mr. Clinton and his defenders, the problem with Mr. Starr's investigation is a failure to distinguish between the president's public and private responsibilities.

The sexual peccadilloes of presidents such as John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson and Franklin D. Roosevelt were generally considered out of bounds for public discussion. "The attitudes have changed, the climate has changed," said Will Johnson, chief archivist at

the John F. Kennedy Library in Boston. "It used to be that photographers couldn't even take pictures of FDR using crutches, but now presidents have no privacy whatsoever."

This has been a perennial presidential complaint, the image of the four-year fishbowl. Harry Truman built the Truman balcony on the back of the White House because he wanted a place to sit alone with his wife, Jimmy Carter and his wife used to sunbathe together on the White House roof. Mr. Clinton began to bristle about his privacy as soon as he took office, as the media began to scrutinize his golf game, ridicule his eating habits and pester his cat. The problem took a surreal twist during the Jones case, when her court filing alleged that his penis had "distinguishing characteristics."

The Starr report, with its sordid details about cigars and its meticulous reconstructions of intimate conversations, clearly marks a new level of intrusion in the private sphere. But Mr. Clinton's critics say he invited the scrutiny by lying about his affair in the Jones case, and then by insisting to

Mr. Starr's grand jury and to the nation that his responses had been "legally accurate."

And they point out that Democrats were in large part responsible for the independent counsel law that gave Mr. Starr his power, a law that has no exception for privacy.

In any case, there is a widespread feeling that the explicit sexual revelations about the president are just too much information, that even in the age of Viagra ads and Marv Albert and Jerry Springer, there are some things that consenting adults do that should never become public.

Some House members who voted to make public the report Friday morning regretted their decision by Friday afternoon. Others warned that the recent preemptive disclosures of sexual indiscretions by two of Mr. Clinton's most avid congressional critics — Representatives Dan Burton, Republican of Indiana, and Helen Chenoweth, Republican of Idaho — may herald the dawning of an era of full disclosure.

Privacy advocates warn that Americans are already entering that era without realizing it, and not just politicians. They say that privacy protections are being chipped away nationwide, and that individual medical records, computer files and financial information are less secure than ever. Privacy, they say, is not a very popular cause these days.

'If this can happen to the most powerful man on the planet, then nobody's private life is private anymore.'

Fox TV Scraps Clarence Thomas Film

Murdoch Said to Object to Portrayal of Friend's Confirmation Hearing

By Geraldine Fabrikant
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Fox Television has scrapped a television drama based on "Strange Justice," a book about the sexual harassment charges against Justice Clarence Thomas, after Rupert Murdoch, chairman of News Corp., Fox's owner, objected to the project, several people in the industry said.

The book, written by two reporters for The Wall Street Journal and published in 1994, concluded that Anita Hill was telling the truth in making the charges during Senate hearings on Justice Thomas's nomination to the Supreme Court. The National Book Awards, in naming the book a finalist, described it as a "meticulous investigation." Despite the accusations, Justice Thomas was confirmed.

Mr. Murdoch put a halt to the project two weeks ago

after reading the book, according to several people close to the situation. He told an associate that Justice Thomas was a friend of his, that he had been railroaded in the confirmation hearings and that he, Mr. Murdoch, did not want Fox to proceed with the project, according to one of those people.

Justice Thomas, a well-known conservative, seems to share at least some of Mr. Murdoch's conservative views.

Mr. Murdoch has a history of supporting conservative politicians as well as curtailing projects that might affect the financial health of his company. Four years ago, he dropped the BBC news service from Star-TV, his Hong Kong-based satellite service, after the Chinese government protested its coverage of Chinese dissidents.

And in February, apparently in deference to the

Chinese government, Mr. Murdoch killed a book by Chris Patten, the last British governor of Hong Kong, that was scheduled for publication by HarperCollins, another News Corp. property. Mr. Patten's book took a tough stand on China's human rights abuses, criticizing the government's intentions after Hong Kong was returned to China and showing how it set out to subvert moves to greater democracy.

Mr. Murdoch did not return repeated telephone calls seeking comment. And Jim Platt, a company spokesman, said Mr. Murdoch was not inclined to talk to the press on the matter.

But Jacob Epstein, the screenwriter on the project and a writer for both "Hill Street Blues" and "L.A. Law," said: "I was told that Fox was very excited about the script, and that was confirmed when they announced it as the inaugural movie for their new network, in a banner story" in Daily Variety, the entertainment trade paper.

"Then I learned two weeks ago that Murdoch had asked for a copy of the book 'Strange Justice,' to read over the weekend, and on Monday the project was dead," Mr. Epstein said.

"Strange Justice," written

by Jane Mayer and Jill Abramson, is a detailed study of the congressional hearings in which Mr. Hill accused Justice Thomas of sexual misconduct. Mr. Mayer is now a writer for The New Yorker, and Ms. Abramson is now a reporter at The New York Times. Fox paid the pair roughly \$20,000 for an option on the book, according to an executive involved in the negotiations.

Neither David Grant, president of Fox Television Studios, nor Marci Pool, senior vice president for movies and miniseries, returned repeated phone calls. But according to several people close to the situation, Mr. Grant and Ms. Pool were notified that Mr. Murdoch had read the book and did not want the studio to go forward.

Peter Chernin, president of 20th Century Fox, the parent of Fox Television, said in a telephone interview that Mr. Murdoch had never read the script and was not involved in the project's termination.

"The script was always intended to be reasonably comedic, and it was not funny," Mr. Chernin said. "The script came in and they did not like it. It was passed on by the network." But he did not deny that Mr. Murdoch had read the book.



Mr. and Mrs. Clinton walking to a helicopter in Washington on Monday.

Public Thinks Clinton Broke The Law but Should Stay

By Richard Morin
and Claudia Deane
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A majority of Americans now believe that President Bill Clinton probably broke the law and should be censured, but that he should not be forced from office for lying about his sexual relationship with the former White House intern Monica Lewinsky, according to a Washington Post survey.

At the same time, the poll found that most Americans continue to praise Mr. Clinton's stewardship of the nation's economy and the overall job he is doing as president — even as they increasingly question his personal behavior and express growing doubts about his long-term ability to lead.

Mr. Clinton's job approval rating stood at 59 percent in the survey, down from 66 percent in a Post/ABC News Poll three weeks ago. Seven in 10 said they approved of the job he is doing handling the economy. But only half of all Americans said they had a favorable impression of the president, and his ratings for honesty, integrity and personal morality fell to record lows.

Still, the president remains far more popular than either the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, or Kenneth Starr. Seven in 10 said they expected Mr. Clinton to serve out his term, and six in 10 said he had apologized enough for his actions.

Those results will most likely be reassuring to White House aides, who had feared that Mr. Starr's explicit account of Mr. Clinton's affair with Ms. Lewinsky could send the president's job rating and overall popularity into free fall.

Several weekend surveys found no such dramatic shift. Instead, the changes were mostly modest, though in a troublesome direction for the president.

For many Americans, the Starr report appears to have provided explicit detail — too much detail, most said — about things they already knew or suspected. More than six in 10 said they were not surprised by the evidence of wrongdoing contained in the report.

More than six in 10 said there was "too much unnecessary detail" about Mr. Clinton's sexual encounters with Ms. Lewinsky, while less than a third said these sometimes graphic descriptions of sex acts were necessary for Mr. Starr to make his case.

But Americans are more inclined to believe Mr. Starr's version of the facts than Mr. Clinton's account of his relationship with Ms. Lewinsky, according to an ABC News Poll.

The survey also suggested that the Starr investigation into the Lewinsky scandal might have severely damaged Mr. Clinton's continued ability to govern the country and command his party.

Half of those interviewed predicted that the scandal would have a "major impact" on the president's ability to lead — up from 32 percent less than three weeks ago. And the proportion of Americans who said they now trusted Republicans in Congress rather than Mr. Clinton to deal with the country's most serious problems has increased.

A total of 860 randomly selected adults were interviewed Friday through Sunday. Margin of sampling error was plus or minus 3 percentage points.

The early polls suggested that a public consensus had emerged that Mr. Clinton must be punished in some way for lying about his relationship with Ms. Lewinsky. Nearly six in 10 said they thought Congress should "censure or officially reprimand" Mr. Clinton, according to the Post poll.

According to the Post survey, nearly two out of three Americans said Mr. Clinton should not be impeached on the basis of what they know now, and nearly as many did not want him to resign.

The Post survey suggested that the public was already polarized on the issue of impeachment. Of the three in 10 who favor impeachment, the overwhelming majority said they "strongly" favored it.

But among the majority who oppose impeachment, an equally large proportion — nine in 10 — said they "strongly" rejected it.

Stand By! Starr's Grand Juries Are Still Digging

By Stephen Labaton
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — By the time Richard Nixon faced impeachment proceedings in Congress a generation ago, many of his closest aides had already been indicted or convicted of crimes.

In contrast, the independent counsel, Kenneth Starr, has built an impeachment case against President Bill Clinton over a series of incidents involving Monica Lewinsky in which no criminal charges have been filed against anyone. At least not yet.

Investigators said Sunday that the impeachment report sent to Congress last week was far from the last step in their examinations. It is not known to what end they are working, but grand juries in Washington and Virginia are continuing their inquiries into aspects of the Lewinsky inquiry that Mr. Starr apparently thought did not need to be resolved before filing his report with Congress last week.

Thus the impeachment referral, while pain-

fully detailed about many intimate aspects of the relationship between Mr. Clinton and a former White House intern, left unresolved several issues that have emerged in recent months, including these:

- Did Mr. Clinton lie under oath regarding accusations by a White House volunteer, Kathleen Willey, that Mr. Clinton groped her in the White House in 1993? Did Nathan Landow, a prominent Maryland real estate developer and Democratic fund-raiser, who talked to Mrs. Willey after the incident, try to influence her testimony? Mr. Landow has denied he violated any laws.
- What was the role of the deputy White House counsel, Bruce Lindsey, when he talked to witnesses in the Lewinsky case and the Paula Jones case? The White House has appealed to the Supreme Court a decision in which a federal appeals court said the president could not invoke lawyer-client privilege to shield Mr. Lindsey from answering questions.
- Did Linda Tripp alter or duplicate portions

of the tapes she made of her conversations with Ms. Lewinsky, her Pentagon colleague, despite Ms. Tripp's testimony to the contrary?

Officials in Mr. Starr's office said Sunday that the areas not addressed in the referral were not essential to reaching conclusions about whether Mr. Clinton might have committed impeachable offenses.

The independent counsel law requires Mr. Starr to issue a referral to the House of Representatives once he has "substantial and credible information" that "may constitute grounds for impeachment."

The law gives no guidance about the timing of such a referral, although another provision requires that once his inquiry is over, Mr. Starr must give a formal accounting of his entire investigation to the special court that appointed him.

The report is certain to cover various areas of Mr. Starr's sprawling inquiry, including the dismissal of the White House travel office staff and the use of background files compiled by the FBI about former Republican officials.

BRIEFLY

Well-Funded Contender Catches Up With Ferraro

NEW YORK — In a closely watched but oddly insipid Senate primary, Charles Schumer, the longtime U.S. representative from Brooklyn, powered by \$13 million, has come from far behind to emerge as the favorite to win the Democratic contest on Tuesday and face the \$22 million juggernaut of the Republican Alphonse D'Amato.

The contest has lived up to predictions that it would be one of the most expensive Senate races in American history. Mr. Schumer has already spent \$8 million, a record in a New York Democratic primary, and Mr. D'Amato has spent \$11 million, even though he does not yet have an opponent. For weeks, both candidates have saturated television stations statewide with campaign advertisements.

Given the Republican incumbent's perceived vulnerability in this overwhelmingly Democratic state, the primary also was expected to be a lively battle among heavyweight Democrats vying for the right to knock Mr. D'Amato out of

office. It hasn't turned out that way.

While Monica Lewinsky, terrorist bombings and bears on Wall Street have stolen public attention, what little interest the race has generated has been focused on the timid campaign tactics and apparently fizzling prospects of Geraldine Ferraro.

The 1984 vice presidential nominee and former CNN talking head acknowledges that she is disappointed by her ability to raise money, and she has run a blandly defensive front-runner's campaign. (WP)

Blair Stands By Clinton

LONDON — Prime Minister Tony Blair of Britain repeated his support for President Bill Clinton on Monday as the president tried to ride out a storm over revelations about his relationship with a former White House worker.

"The prime minister doesn't dump people because some report appears on the Internet," said a spokesman for Mr. Blair's Downing Street office, referring to the report issued by Kenneth Starr, the independent counsel.

Away From Politics

- A group calling for the release of Kevin Mitnick, an imprisoned computer criminal, commanded The New York Times site on the World Wide Web for several hours Sunday, forcing the newspaper's electronic edi-

tion to shut down at a time when traffic was particularly heavy because of the release of the independent counsel's report on President Bill Clinton over the Internet. (NTT)

- Federal safety officials proposed rules aimed at reducing accidental deaths from inflating air bags. The rules would expand the

types of test dummies to include others besides the traditional adult male. (AP)

- A 15-year-old boy died in a freak accident during a hot-dog and marshmallow cookout with friends in Forest, Indiana, after a metal part of a marshmallow stick that was being waved around detached and flew into his skull. (AP)

Quote /Unquote

Bishop James Silver, pastor of Bible Way Temple in Washington, during his sermon Sunday: "I am not going to talk about that I hope I don't see you on TV in line at the Government Printing Office buying that garbage that Starr turned in. Am I making myself clear? You have the story, so why would you want to read something that smacks of pornography?" (WP)

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EUROPE

Uprising Met
By Albanian
Counterattack

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TIRANA — Supporters of former President Sali Berisha seized government buildings in the Albanian capital on Monday and demanded that the government resign. Government forces launched a counterattack hours later, killing three Berisha supporters and wounding 14.

An Interior Ministry spokesman, Artan Bizhga, who reported the casualties, also said that the Parliament building and the offices of Prime Minister Fatos Nano were back in government hands.

Shortly afterward, special police units recaptured government television station. A member of the television's board of directors appeared on camera and urged technicians and engineers who had fled to return to work because "I can't run this by myself."

The shooting began in Tirana after protesters carried the bodies of a slain politician, Azem Hajdari, and two others to Mr. Nano's office, which protesters had torched on Sunday. The opposition blames Mr. Nano for the deaths.

A daylong insurrection followed in which gunmen seized the government television station, the Parliament and at least four government tanks. At one point, thousands of people milled about central Skanderbeg Square, firing weapons in the air.



Albanian protesters, armed with an anti-tank missile launcher and automatic rifles, exchanging fire on Monday with police forces inside government headquarters in Tirana as unrest swept the Albanian capital.

The unrest threatened a repeat of nationwide riots that swept Albania last year after the collapse of pyramid investment schemes that cost many people their life's savings. The turmoil at that time sent refugees into Italy, Greece and elsewhere in Europe.

Mr. Nano is safe and does not intend to step down despite demands for his resignation, his spokesman said.

"He is not in his office for reasons that are known," the spokesman, Ben Blushi, said. "He considers this a coup d'etat. He is not going to resign because this is a coup d'etat."

Mr. Blushi said international intervention might be necessary to restore order. "No government can administer the country in these conditions," he said. "I do not exclude interventions like last year."

In 1997, an Italian-led multinational force helped to restore calm to Albania after months of anarchy.

Mr. Blushi said that Mr. Nano, who has not been seen in public since a television interview earlier in the day, had been in contact with world leaders and had told them the situation in Albania was intolerable.

Early in the day, the government appeared to be losing control of its own capital.

As the unrest spread, a luxury hotel on Skanderbeg Square sealed off its entrances. Young men were breaking into shops, which had closed for Mr. Hajdari's funeral. They could be seen carrying off jeans and other goods.

The violence erupted after funerals were held for Mr. Hajdari and his bodyguard — both slain Saturday outside their Democratic Party headquarters — and a protester who was killed in rioting Sunday. (AP, Reuters)

Historic Day
In Ulster, and
A Few LaughsBy James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

BELFAST — It was another historic day in the Northern Ireland peace effort, but not a remarkably serious one.

The new Northern Ireland Assembly held its first working session Monday, at the ornate neoclassical Parliament Buildings in the Stormont area of Belfast, once the seat of Protestant power that ruled over the Catholic minority in this British province.

But, instead of dealing with how to enact the provisions of the peace settlement reached in the spring, the Protestant and Roman Catholic members plunged immediately into jingoistic debate about flags, party labels, the use of Gaelic and Ulster Scots as official languages and whether it was proper for there to be a liquor bar in the basement.

In effect, the hostilities between Protestants and Catholics had been removed from the field of the atrocious sectarian violence that has plagued the province for 30 years.

With all major paramilitary groups, including the Irish Republican Army, observing cease-fires, the 108 members of the Assembly were quick to begin to earn their \$48,000-a-year salaries, perhaps double the average "in the province."

They jumped with zeal to traditional and predictable arguments over cultural and political issues that have divided the province for centuries. But the issues that had led to guerrilla warfare that has killed more than 3,200 people in 30 years were handled with volleys of mere bombast.

Absent was debate on the serious issues on how to effect the drastic political changes envisaged in the agreement, principally reforms that would give minority Catholics more power in this predominantly Protestant British province.

There were paradoxes wrapped in contradictions, and a few laughs. Gerry Adams, the president of Sinn Féin, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army, had said he would not sit at Stormont because of the memories of Protestant repression it represented for Catholics. But there he was, in a white shirt and tie, facing political foes like the Reverend Ian Paisley, who had vowed never to sit in a room with Mr. Adams, whom he says is the representative of the IRA.

Outside the Stormont gates, a small group of people, including children, waved signs reading "Protestant Parliament for Protestant People," and complained that no British Union Jack was on the building.

BRIEFLY

Bosnians Claim
Election Victories

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Muslim and Croatian nationalists made early but unconfirmed claims of victories Monday as ballot-counting from Bosnia's weekend elections continued. Serbian opponents presented conflicting numbers.

The first official results were not due before Tuesday from the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, which was overseeing the presidential and legislative voting.

"Based on early, but by no means final reports, upwards of 78 percent of registered voters turned out over the weekend," Nicole Szulc, spokeswoman for the organization, told reporters. (AP)

Greece Won't Ban
Yugoslav Flights

BRUSSELS — Greece has joined Britain in refusing to apply a European Union ban on flights by Yugoslav carriers designed to punish Belgrade's policy in Kosovo, a European Commission spokesman said on Monday.

The spokesman said that Greek officials had invoked an article of the EU treaty that gives a country's international obligations precedence over EU laws. The sanction was to have taken effect Tuesday.

The commission is to discuss the British and Greek refusals at its weekly meeting in Strasbourg on Wednesday, the spokesman said. It could decide to take Britain and Greece to court. (Reuters)

For the Record

Four juveniles were arrested in eastern France over the weekend, after admitting to having desecrated 71 Jewish graves this summer, police in Metz said Monday. Damage was estimated at 100,000 francs (\$17,500), police said. (AP)

Britain's Department of Health told doctors not to prescribe the anti-impotence drug Viagra to National Health Service patients until further notice, citing worries about cost. It said media coverage had increased expectations for the drug. (Reuters)

'Danny the Red' Defends Helping a '60s-Era Terrorist

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

PARIS — For two decades, the police in Austria and Germany had searched for the accused terrorist Hans-Joachim Klein, who was arrested last week as he sipped beer at a café in the Normandy village of Sainte-Honorine-la-Guilleville, where he had been living for five years under an alias.

But there were prominent people in France and Germany who knew where he had been all along, kept his identity secret and even paid his rent.

Among them were the French philosopher Andre Glucksmann and Daniel Cohn-Bendit, who holds dual French and German citizenship. As "Danny the Red," Mr. Cohn-Bendit was a leader of the French student uprisings in 1968. After being expelled to Africa, he returned to France in 1975.

Germany, he met Mr. Klein in radical student circles of the time.

"Hans-Joachim Klein was arrested not far from his Norman domicile only a few days before he planned to surrender," they said in a letter published in Le Monde on Saturday, which was also signed by four other people, including the co-author of a book that Mr. Klein wrote renouncing terrorism in 1979.

"There are many of us in France and Germany who helped him by protecting him against threats of death and vengeance by former 'friends' turned murderers," the letter writers said, adding that they had paid his rent and contributed moral support.

Mr. Klein was wanted by the authorities in Germany and Austria for taking part in a spectacular kidnapping of OPEC oil ministers in 1975 that left three people dead. It was led by Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, the international terrorist who called himself Carlos. Mr. Ramirez was captured by French police in Sudan in 1994 and was sentenced to life imprisonment after a trial here last December.

Mr. Klein, shot in the stomach during the OPEC attack, declared his break with terrorism in a 1978 interview with a French journalist, Jean-Marcel Bongerue, one of the signers of the letter published in Le Monde. A year later, he explained himself further in a book titled "Mercenary Death": Mr. Cohn-Bendit wrote the preface.

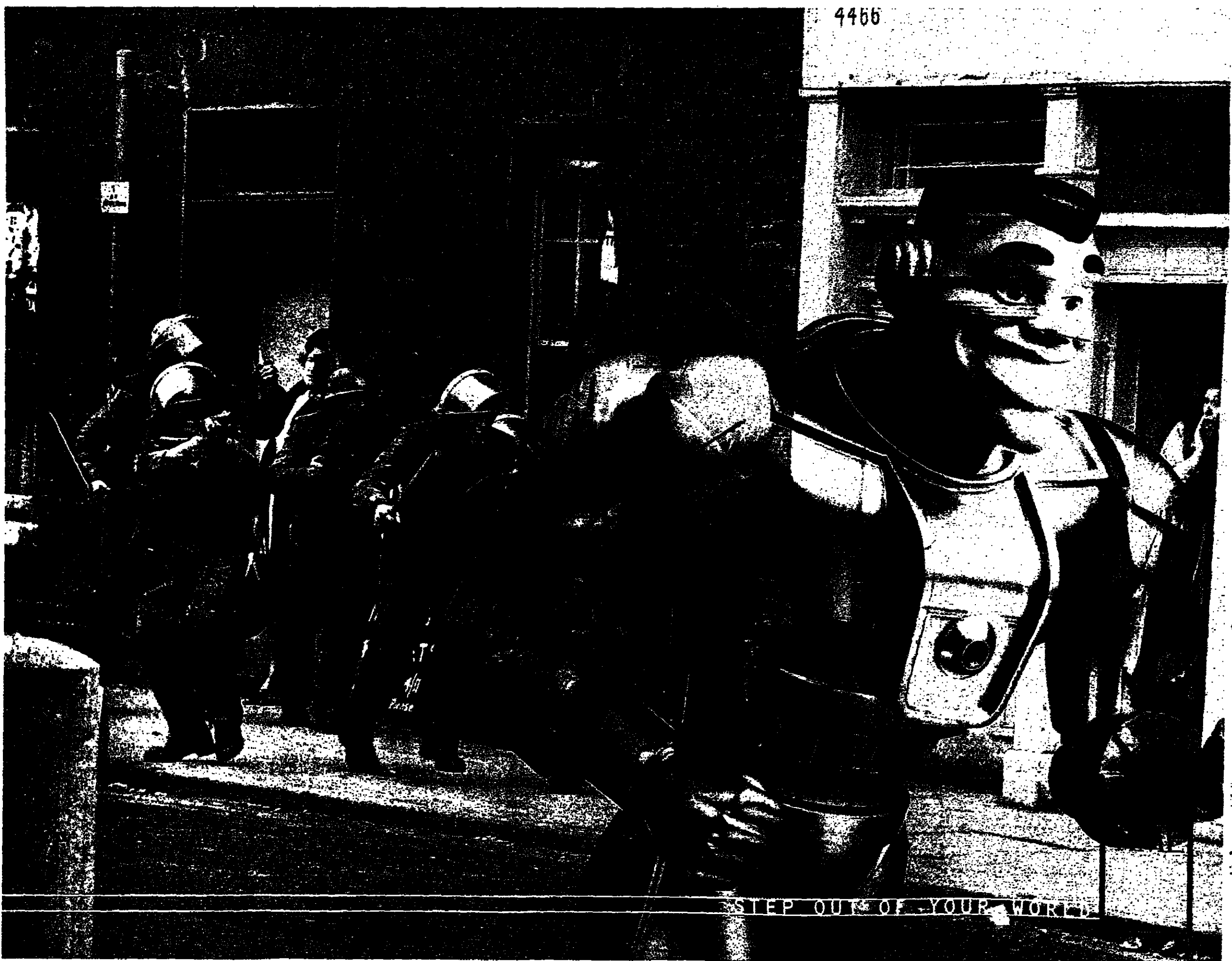
"Klein in fact not only renounced violence, he denounced its errors and perversions," Mr. Cohn-Bendit and the others wrote.

Mr. Cohn-Bendit, who lives in Frankfurt and plans to run on the German

Green Party ticket for a seat in the European Parliament next year, could not be reached for comment over the weekend. But last week Mr. Cohn-Bendit suggested that the arrest had more to do with the struggle of Chancellor Helmut Kohl for re-election on Sept. 27 than with justice.

"The German authorities knew where he was all along," Mr. Cohn-Bendit said, and a German lawyer for Mr. Klein said that he had been in negotiations with prosecutors in Frankfurt on a surrender for his client since March.

But the French police, acting on an old warrant from German authorities, surprised Mr. Klein at his usual village café on Tuesday night. He surrendered without a struggle and was arraigned and held for possible extradition to either Germany or Austria.



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Account 5	500.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	505.00
Account 6	600.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	606.00
Account 7	700.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	707.00
Account 8	800.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	808.00
Account 9	900.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	909.00
Account 10	1000.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1010.00

ASIA/PACIFIC

Gain Reported in Talks to Break Cambodia Deadlock

PHNOM PENH — Riot policemen beat and arrested protesters who marched through the capital on Monday to demand the ouster of the Cambodian leader, Hun Sen.

Hours later, an opposition leader announced new talks that could end the country's political crisis.

Prince Norodom Ranariddh said that talks mediated by a Thai official had made unexpected progress, and that the three main parties had agreed to a meeting presided over by King Norodom Sihanouk.

"I make an appeal again to all pro-democracy demonstrators not to make any more demonstrations and to wait for the meeting," Prince Ranariddh said.

The king's son did not say Monday when the talks would be held.

Thailand's deputy foreign minister, Sukthumthong Phairatthana, met with Prince Ranariddh, an opposition leader, Sam Rainsy, and the leader of Mr. Hun Sen's party, Chea Sim.

King Supports Hun Sen

Seth Mydans of *The New York Times* reported earlier from Phnom Penh:

With a round of meetings among political leaders scheduled for this week, King Sihanouk has issued a statement suffused with weary pragmatism that supported the victory of Hun Sen in the parliamentary election on July 26.

"In a Cambodia that is not a state of law and not a fully fledged democracy, I have no other choice than to advise the weak to choose a policy that avoids misfortune for the people, the motherland and themselves," he said in the statement on Sunday.

It was a call to his son, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, and to the other opposition leader, Mr. Sam Rainsy, to accept the election results and to reach an accommodation with Mr. Hun Sen.

The new Parliament is to convene on Sept. 24. The two challengers have vowed to boycott it, contending that fraud and intimidation skewed the election.

Although Mr. Hun Sen's party won the most seats, it needs to form a coalition with the prince's royalist party to reach the two-thirds majority needed to form a government.

It appears that Mr. Sam Rainsy genuinely hoped to bring down Mr. Hun Sen. But many analysts have seen the prince's alliance with Mr. Sam Rainsy as an attempt to strengthen his own post-election bargaining position.

On Saturday, Prince Ranariddh signaled his readiness to deal, backing off from demands for a review of the vote, agreeing to meet the king and government leaders and saying that it could be possible for him to participate in a new government even while rejecting the election results.

Mr. Sam Rainsy remained silent. Since early last week, when Mr. Hun Sen threatened to arrest opposition leaders, Mr. Sam Rainsy has taken refuge at a UN office in a hotel and abruptly halted his fiery speeches.

Over the weekend, a road map for an end to the impasse took shape, pointing toward an eventual coalition between Mr. Hun Sen and Prince Ranariddh and excluding Mr. Sam Rainsy.

Such a coalition, in a new form, would reconstitute the mutually antagonistic partnership that emerged from the last election, in 1993.

It broke apart 14 months ago, when Mr. Hun Sen seized full control in a coup.

That possibility was signaled by the concessions listed by the prince, by his unilateral statements independent of Mr. Sam Rainsy, by his plan to meet the king on Wednesday without the participation of Mr. Sam Rainsy and by the diverging attitudes shown by the governing party toward the two men.

The slogans fed to the pro-government demonstrators by Mr. Hun Sen's officials Sunday urged the prince to accept the election results and participate in the government. But they called Mr. Sam Rainsy a traitor who should be put on trial.

"Sam Rainsy is out of the picture now," a Western diplomat said.

"He overplayed his hand and he's lost. There isn't much left for Ranariddh to do but look for the best deal."

For a while, Mr. Sam Rainsy had seemed to have the initiative. He organized huge demonstrations and created an encampment of protesters outside the National Assembly building that lasted for two weeks.

But on Tuesday, security forces tore down the area. That touched off street battles that evolved into huge anti-government demonstrations that seemed to show the strength of popular support for the opposition.

As if to counter that final bargaining point in the post-election maneuvering, the government filled the streets this weekend with its own huge demonstrations. They were largely made up of farmers trucked in from nearby provinces and provided with food.



Cambodians fleeing in the capital Monday from a soldier's gunfire near the U.S. Embassy.

China Urged to Protect Rights

BEIJING — Mary Robinson, the UN high commissioner for human rights, told President Jiang Zemin of China on Monday that protecting civil liberties was as important as economic development as she urged the country to set an example on human rights.

In a meeting capping Mrs. Robinson's 10-day trip to China, Mr. Jiang argued that providing food and shelter for 1.2 billion Chinese was his primary concern, the state-run Xinhua press agency reported.

Mrs. Robinson "emphasized the importance of human rights, not just for peace and security, but also for economic development," said her spokesman, Jose Diaz.

Mrs. Robinson told Mr. Jiang that given China's size, it could serve as an example on human rights, Mr. Diaz said. But to do that, he said, China must make good on two key human rights treaties sponsored by the United Nations. It must ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which it signed last October, and join the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Mr. Diaz said.

Bangladesh Floods Cause Fight

DHAKA, Bangladesh — A large gun battle erupted in Bangladesh after some villagers deliberately breached a river dike to save their homes from flooding, at the expense of neighboring areas. At least two people were killed and 200 injured, the police said Monday.

The two-hour clash erupted Sunday in Kushtia district, 80 miles west of Dhaka, the capital. Those in areas flooded by the broken dike took up arms against their neighbors. Authorities sent government soldiers to the area to avoid further clashes.

India Sees Its Nuclear Weapons as a Bargaining Chip

By Pamela Constable
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — India, looking for bargaining chips in its negotiations with U.S. officials over the Subcontinent's nuclear future, appears to be dragging its heels on developing detailed plans for the control, size and composition of its evolving nuclear arsenal.

Since May, when India unexpectedly conducted its first nuclear tests in nearly a quarter-century, officials have laid out a broad nuclear doctrine, pledging they will not launch nuclear weapons first against another country, and never against a nonnuclear one. They also have declared an open-ended moratorium on all further tests and have made references to a vague nuclear-policy goal of "credible minimum deterrence."

But when it comes to the finer points of nuclear control and policy that are of intense interest to India's allies in Washington — as well as to its nuclear-capable adversaries Pakistan and China — officials and members of India's nuclear intelligentsia shrug off most questions with a studied, and evasive, yawn.

"There is no need to be rushed. One can work at one's own pace," said Defense Minister George Fernandes when asked why the government had made no move to set up a formal command-and-control structure for its nuclear arsenal, even though a National Security Task Force completed its report on the subject three months ago.

"Pardon me if I sound quite relaxed about this," said Jasjit Singh, a key government adviser on nuclear issues who was co-chairman of the task force. "This is not just something we blundered into; we have given it a great deal of thought. Our policy will be one of responsibility and restraint. We didn't test for 24 years. Why are people suddenly getting so worked up?"

Other officials said the government wanted to avoid "crystallizing" the de-



INDIAN PROTEST — Women from a shantytown in Kurla, a suburb of Bombay, disrupting rail traffic on Monday to protest a government plan to raze their homes to build high-rise buildings.

tails of its nuclear plans while talks with Washington were going on. The Clinton administration, which imposed economic sanctions on India after the tests, is pressing the government to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, to agree not to arm or deploy its nuclear devices and to take other steps in exchange for lifting the sanctions.

Indian officials have indicated they are likely to sign the treaty, even though they view it as unfair because it leaves long-standing nuclear powers such as Russia and the United States with enor-

mous arsenals while limiting newcomers like India to a handful of weapons. National public opinion is also strongly against the treaty.

But rather than caving in to U.S. economic pressure, Indian officials and experts say they will sign only in return for a strong signal of Western respect. The United States, they insist, must recognize India as a nuclear-capable state and show more concern for its vulnerable position in a volatile, nuclearized region. Pakistan tested five nuclear devices in May, and China also tested in 1994.

"This treaty is certainly not the Ten Commandments," said Mr. Fernandes, noting that the U.S. Senate had not ratified it either. "We don't feel any pressure to be pushed around. We are a big country, almost a billion people. We know our strengths."

India has only one concern at the nuclear bargaining table, he added: "What is best to ensure our security." Meanwhile, as months pass and four high-level bilateral meetings have produced little sign of progress, India's sense of nuclear drift has deepened. Some critics suggest the government is not acting swiftly and seriously enough to address the responsibilities and pitfalls of its new nuclear capability.

"What is a credible minimum deterrent? Nobody has a clue," said P.R. Chari, a defense expert who directs the Center for Policy Research. "I have never come across a military establishment that believes enough is enough, and I believe the entire concept is a hoax."

So far, the only public proposals on nuclear planning to emerge since the tests in May are a plan last month from the three armed services for a Strategic Nuclear Command, and a collection of 15 essays published in July by the Institute for Defense Studies and Analyses outlining India's options for nuclear control and strategy.

The government of Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee has not responded to any of these proposals, nor has it yet established a National Security Council to coordinate defense and security policies, as officials promised to do soon after the tests.

The Strategic Nuclear Command would manage any nuclear attack, coordinated through the three military branches but operating under civilian control. That authority, composed of the prime minister and four other ministers, would decide when to deliver nuclear weapons to military custody, the joint military proposal says.

Protests Mount As Indonesians Grow Desperate

By Cindy Shiner
Washington Post Service

JAKARTA — A demonstration Monday by transportation workers turned violent in one Indonesian city, while more reports surfaced of unrest in rural areas of the country as the economic crisis forced Indonesians into further hardship.

Meanwhile, General Wiranto, the defense minister and armed forces chief, told Parliament that the stability and unity of the nation were under threat by unnamed groups he accused of fomenting violence.

Thousands of transportation workers took to the streets of Medan, on the island of Sumatra, demanding lower prices on basic foods and spare parts. A group of people began throwing stones at shops and also set two vehicles ablaze.

Rioting broke out in Medan in May after subsidies on fuel were lifted in the weeks preceding President Suharto's resignation. He stepped down after similar unrest hit the capital, Jakarta, claiming at least 1,200 lives. Violence has begun to flare again, despite the new government's efforts at implementing economic and democratic reforms as student protesters had demanded in May.

Student demonstrations have been mounting since universities resumed classes two weeks ago. Demands vary from lowering prices on essential foods to President B.J. Habibie's resignation and the withdrawal of the military from politics. The protests have largely been peaceful.

But signs are growing that a potentially dangerous precedent is being set in terms of how the population will choose to grapple with higher prices for food and their declining purchasing power.

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EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

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Justice or Mercy?

So, after one of the most tumultuous weekends in modern political history, what is the future of the Clinton presidency? There has been some public distress at Kenneth Starr's decision to include explicit sexual descriptions in the independent counsel's report to Congress.

We are also seeing a broad congressional and public repudiation of Bill Clinton's preposterous contention that he did not commit perjury in his sworn denials of a sexual relationship with Monica Lewinsky. There have emerged the outlines of a deal in which Congress might spring for censure rather than impeachment if Mr. Clinton would admit perjury on this key point. Either way, it is a virtual certainty that the House Judiciary Committee will hold hearings on whether impeachment proceedings are necessary.

But there are other elements that will only emerge over time. One has to do with the public revulsion factor. The nation that Mr. Clinton is supposed to lead, as chief executive and role model, has not yet fully absorbed the Starr report. So far, the people seem to be choosing political continuity at the price of having a president whose word they cannot fully trust. The White House is hoping that the 60 percent who approve Mr. Clinton's performance and favor censure over resignation or impeachment will hold steady.

Yet Mr. Clinton's legal team seems determined to inhibit the process of forgiveness and acceptance. The most pressing issue before the nation is not the propriety of Mr. Starr's descriptions of hallway sex in the White House, but the propriety of the president's behavior and his respect for the laws governing sworn testimony.

David Kendall's insistence that the president's interpretation of questions concerning his sexual activities was in "good faith and correct" is in no way supported by transcripts of that testimony. Mr. Clinton would be well advised to remember the hospital wisecrack: The operation was a success but the patient died. The scorched-earth legalism of Mr. Kendall and Charles Ruff have helped create his crisis. The president's continued inability to break free of lawyering that insults public intelligence makes him look like a puppet and could cost him his one chance of political survival.

It can be argued of course that, by

withholding an admission of his obvious perjury, the lawyers are retaining a hole card to be played in a plea bargain with Congress. The president would admit perjury in exchange for censure and for a shelving of the charges of witness-tampering and abuse of power. On Sunday, congressional leaders as different as Senator Orrin Hatch, the Republican chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and Representative David Bonior, the Democratic whip, were offering what the latter called a "middle option" — that of a public rebuke for his personal behavior.

These men are acting responsibly in providing an escape route from the constitutional crisis that Mr. Clinton has created through adolescent recklessness and self-destructive lying. But he needs to listen to advisers and lawyers who do not act as enablers in his mad plan to stick to his Aug. 17 assertion that he was "legally accurate" in his grand jury denial of sexual relations with Ms. Lewinsky. "The president is going to lose if they continue to do that," said Senator Bob Kerrey, another Democrat.

The bottom line is that the president has to give the country room for a pragmatic judgment that does not require a societal endorsement of his pathology. After all, experience has taught that to vote for Mr. Clinton, to work for him, to be his relative requires throwing the normal rulebook of political decorum out the window. The public may decide that is the pragmatic course in this case, but such a choice should not rewrite acceptable standards of conduct for future presidents. Voters and Congress are now in the process of deciding whether it is better to tolerate the hobbled leadership created by Mr. Clinton's sense of entitlement and invulnerability than to interrupt the quadrennial rhythm of the political process.

For that to happen, Mr. Clinton needs to abandon his defiant insistence on public acquiescence to his perjury. Only then can he possibly escape the ultimate political disgrace. As for the American people, if they choose the path of limited sanction, they ought to do so with a vow of remembrance about the costs of accepting a person who has presidential-scale vision but lacks matching character, judgment and discretion.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Unity Over Burma

With the economy deteriorating and its political control slipping, Burma's military regime has responded in the only way it seems to understand — with more repression. About 700 members of the National League for Democracy, including 194 elected members of Parliament, have been detained in recent months, many in the past week. Some, including an octogenarian, were roasted from their beds.

The regime says the democrats were "invited" into custody so the regime could "present the government's view." Even before the latest roundup, three elected members had been in custody, and scores more were being held in often deplorable conditions.

Burma — or, as the current regime calls it, Myanmar — is a Southeast Asian nation of 46 million people with great natural wealth and beauty, a strategic location and a tragic modern history. In 1990, its military rulers permitted a parliamentary election, which they lost overwhelmingly to the National League for Democracy. They never have permitted the Parliament, which is Burma's only legitimate government, to meet.

Just last month, a commission of the International Labor Organization concluded after a yearlong study that Burma's regime — in particular its

military — engages in forced labor on a massive scale. This "gross denial of human rights" involves pressing women and children to work ahead through suspected minefields, build roads and perform other dangerous and unpaid tasks. Resistance is met with torture, rape, beatings and murder.

At the same time, because of the regime's incompetence and increasing isolation brought about by U.S. economic sanctions, Burma's economy is declining rapidly. The World Bank recently declared the country ineligible for new loans because it has not repaid past ones, a signal to other lenders to steer clear, and is reconsidering a loan to neighboring Thailand for a power plant that would depend on natural gas from Burma.

Students recently staged their largest demonstration in years, despite obvious risks, and Buddhist monks have protested and been arrested. Instead of the dialogue requested by the democrats, the regime responds with more arrests.

The United States has spoken out clearly against the regime. Japan and Burma's neighbors in Southeast Asia should likewise make clear that more repression can only increase Burma's isolation.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

Leave the Oval Office

What is needed now is action, and the only honorable action still open to president is to hand over the keys to the Oval Office — the inner sanctum of American executive power, which he has sullied in so many ways.

South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

Bigger Woes in the World

While the frantic, fleeing encounters between the president and Ms. Lewinsky were as sad and as sleazy as his subsequent lies, they are utterly

insignificant compared with the international economic crisis that has spread from Southeast Asia and north Asia to Russia.

Australian Financial Review (Sydney).

Question of Self-Control

Clinton started to commit a string of stupidities which, regardless of whether or not they constitute criminal actions, seriously bring into question the capacity for discernment and self-control required to carry out his post.

El Mundo (Madrid).

The Rise of Russia's Third Force — Gorbachevism

By Adrian Karatnycky

NEW YORK — The dramatic standoff between anti-reform Communist hard-liners and the moderately reformist administration of President Boris Yeltsin has yielded a stunning result in Russia: the ascendancy of a third force, the Gorbachevites, to the apex of Russian politics, and the return of Gorbachevism as the fundamental direction in Russian political life.

The three men who stand at the top of the new government — Prime Minister Yevgeny Primakov; the likely new first deputy prime minister and economic czar, Yuri Maslyukov; and the new Central Bank chairman, Viktor Geraschenko — were an integral part of the Gorbachev-led team that guided the Soviet Union in its waning days. Mr. Primakov was a key foreign policy adviser. Maslyukov ran the state planning ministry and served as deputy prime minister, and Mr. Geraschenko served as head of the central bank.

While none of these leaders today would acknowledge these links to the now-discredited former Soviet president, they are likely to pursue some of the policies that marked his last years in power.

Some might argue that the coming to power of these former Communists reflects the newfound power of the Communist and leftist legislators in the Russian Duma. In truth, Russia's newly appointed leaders have little in com-

mon with the populism and ultranationalism of the extremist Gennadi Zyuganov and his ragtag band of Communist deputies.

Indeed, the second coming of the Gorbachevites reflects the weakness of both the Communist and reformist political camps and the abiding power of Russia's industrial, raw materials and financial oligarchs (who fear the loss of their fortunes) and Russia's security and military elites (who worry about chaos). These power blocs have little trust in the policies of the hard-line Communists in Parliament and the radical reformers whom Mr. Yeltsin has booted from office. Russia's powerful economic oligarchs fear the rule of free-market reformers, who recently tried to force them to pay over taxes and to scrap the system of favoritism and patronage that has characterized Russian-style capitalism.

Meanwhile, Russia's security elite fears that reformers will pare down their already meager military budgets. Nor do the oligarchs trust the motley crew of populists and ultranationalists who could challenge their immense wealth and power through a wave of nationalizations. And the security elite worries that the Communists could plunge Russia into chaos by pursuing

the politics of revenge against those guilty of "treason" for the loss of the Soviet Union.

The reins of government, therefore, have passed into the hands of a third elite, one that has been in mothballs for nearly a decade but is trusted by the military and economic elites. What, then, does the return of Gorbachevism mean for today's Russia?

While they are likely to increase the role of the state in the economic process dramatically, these new leaders are not entirely hostile to the private sector. Under Gorbachev, they had supported limited efforts to liberalize the economy and establish property rights.

Mr. Geraschenko, who headed the Soviet and the Russian central bank, became a favorite of the "red directors" and the new oligarchs in the early 1990s when he resisted efforts to restrict the money supply. His policies fueled hyperinflation and accelerated industrial decline but enabled Russian enterprises to survive through massive state subsidies and made it possible for Russia's new financial oligarchs to profit from the resale of state-subsidized loans.

Can neo-Gorbachevism survive for long? Probably not. The Primakov-Maslyukov-Geraschenko troika is likely to represent Russia's last determined attempt to run a state-dominated economy. But the new Russian

economic elite, which today has decisive influence in the shaping of government policy and control over most of the country's information media, is comfortable with such a state-dominated approach provided it can stage-manage Russia's acute economic crisis while allowing the oligarchs to secure needed subsidies, consolidate their monopolies and oligopolies and live to fight another day.

Glasnost and perestroika are words that were once their welcome under Mr. Gorbachev's inept rule and are unlikely to re-enter the Russian political lexicon. But the return of a Gorbachev-era team makes it likely that we will see a Russia that implements perestroika's half-baked statism, coupled with glasnost's limited tolerance for personal freedom and political expression.

In short, the rule of the 60-somethings who have returned to power will mean the consolidation of a patrimonial statist-capitalist system that is far from the ideas of economic and political liberty but is not so far removed from some of the ill-formed ideas that animated one of contemporary Russia's most-scorned political figures — Mikhail Gorbachev.

The writer is president of Freedom House, a nonpartisan human-rights organization in New York. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Europeans Wouldn't Be So Lenient About the Big Lie

By Josef Joffe

MUNICH — Does "Bill and Monica" play in Pisa? You bet, every night and every day. Lowbrow or high, glossy or dull, the media between Lisbon and Lodi are doing exactly the same as their counterparts in the United States.

If the European newspapers and news shows do not feature the collapse of Russia or the slow death of Congo, Kenneth Starr's 36 boxes of evidence and the president's lip-biting apologies are sure to fill the space.

Except that Le Monde or The Times of London do not devote 19,000 lines per week to the story. Europeans like the story not only as an inexhaustible source of titillation; hanky-panky in high places, after all, has an even greater universal appeal than the tales of the Brothers Grimm.

Europeans also relish the saga because it allows them to crow a bit. They may suffer from low

growth, high unemployment and movies that do not sell. But at last there is something to burnish their ancient sense of cultural superiority toward their upstart relatives across the sea. If Americans are not crass and money-grubbing, they are blue-nosed Puritans, always ready to convulse with collective hysteria when their politicians paw somebody who is not their spouse.

Never mind that Puritanism has been out in America since Hollywood's Hays Office, the self-censorship board that allowed only simulated kissing between fully clothed adults, closed shop in 1966. Europeans love to think that they are wise to the ways of the flesh, and prudently forgiving where Americans let their prurience run riot.

It is true that Europeans are — or used to be — more relaxed when treated to the eternal drama of sex and power. But

that is where the free ride ends. When sex leaves the bedroom and collides with the public trust and high affairs of state, Europeans have been just as relaxed as was Savonarola. Re-

tribution, in fact, has come more swiftly than in the case of Bill Clinton, who is only now, eight months into MonicaGate, facing the prospect of impeachment.

Remember John Profumo, the British defense minister, and his affair with Christine Keeler, who had also pleased a London KGB man? He lied about it to Parliament in 1963 and was immediately sacked. His German colleague Franz Josef Strauss overstepped bounds when he sipped the police on a hated newsmagazine and lied about it to the Bundestag in 1962. He, too, was forced to resign posthaste.

Willy Brandt, German chancellor from 1969 to 1974, presumably could have said about himself what Lyndon B. Johnson

was said to have sputtered when treated to yet another report of Jack Kennedy's sexual prowess: "I've had more women by accident than he did by design."

Yet when it turned out that Guenther Guillaume, the aide to Brandt who knew most about his extracurricular activities, was an East German Stasi spy, it was "good-bye" to Willy and "hello" to Helmut (Schmidt).

The point is: If you lie, you go, and if you are stupid enough to philander your way into a black-mail trap, you fall even faster. Americans, who are more pragmatic than puritanical, in fact have been more lenient with Bill Clinton, both before and after the Big Lie.

While holding a low opinion of his morals, they continue to give him good grades on performance. In Europe, he would have departed for the Abruzzi by now, the continental version of Arkansas. In the United States, he is still protected by a Constitution that turns the firing

of the chief executive into a long-drawn-out and traumatic process.

(It has been tried only once, in 1868, and then in vain.) Europeans do not really understand the exotic tribal habits of their cousins from across the sea — but, then, how many Americans can fathom this daily soap opera revolving around Ken, David, Monica and Bill? If Europeans crow, they crow softly. They take pride in their worldlier ways, in their premiers criss and their magnificent museums. But they know that the fate of the world now rattled by too many crash large and small, rests on the shoulders of Mr. Big.

As they watch his agony, they wish that it were over swiftly — in one way or another.

Josef Joffe is editorial page editor of *Süddeutsche Zeitung* in Munich. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Half Measures in Kosovo Won't Halt Milosevic's Terror

By Bob Dole

WASHINGTON — A few days ago I returned from a human rights and fact-finding mission to Kosovo with the able assistant secretary of state for human rights, John Shattuck. I was last in Kosovo in 1990, when the repression against the Kosovar Albanians had just begun. At that time, I joined the few voices warning the Bush administration that war would come to Yugoslavia.

As terrible as the war in Bosnia proved to be, the war that the Bush and Clinton administrations claimed to fear most was in Kosovo, where the conflict easily could spread to neighboring countries. As a result, President George Bush warned the Serbian leader, Slobodan Milosevic, that the United States was prepared to use military force against Serb-instigated attacks in Kosovo.

When he took office, President Bill Clinton repeated this warning. Yet, at this moment, only an hour's flight from NATO headquarters, Serbia is engaged in major, systematic

attacks on the people and territory of Kosovo.

Before this trip, I had seen TV reports of the suffering in Kosovo. These images, however, were a pale reflection of the devastation of lives, property and society that we witnessed in Suva Reka, Oranovac, Malisevo and other towns. Many homes have been fire-bombed. Villages have been abandoned. We encountered armed Serbian police every few kilometers. The remaining Albanians, mostly women, children and the elderly, are living in fear for their lives.

Ironically, they were the lucky ones, living in their homes by day and fleeing to the hills at night. Tens of thousands of others are afraid to return at all or have lost their homes.

During our visit we also heard chilling testimony from witnesses to abuses and atrocities, including direct artillery attacks on civilians, seizures at gunpoint and — as in Srebrenica in

Bosnia — the separation of women and children from men.

The war in Kosovo has many of the worst characteristics of the war in Bosnia. The primary victims of Serbian attacks are civilians. Humanitarian workers are denied access and often are harassed and attacked. But it is not just the situation on the ground that is hauntingly familiar; it is also American and European diplomacy.

Again, the victims are being asked to negotiate with those who are attacking them. In addition, there is an active attempt to impose a moral equivalence between Serbian forces and the small band of Albanians who have taken up arms against them. Again, Western diplomats are trying to make "deals" that would not lead to a just, permanent or democratic solution. And again, Mr. Milosevic is being courted, cajoled and bribed to end the suffering that he has wrought.

When I met with Mr. Mi-

losevic this month, he did not act like a man cowering in fear of NATO action. Instead, he acted like a man who had gotten away with murder and would be rewarded for it. He denied that any offensives were under way or being planned, yet within 24 hours of our departure, a serious offensive was begun in the region of Pec.

With 300,000 displaced persons and winter approaching, Kosovo is already a humanitarian catastrophe. However, the problem in Kosovo is not by definition a humanitarian one. It is a political and military crisis, whose most visible symptoms are humanitarian.

There are those who claim that the situation in Kosovo is "complicated." That is an excuse for inaction or, at best, ineffective action. The situation in Kosovo could not be clearer. This is a war against civilians, and we know who is responsible: Slobodan Milosevic.

The time is long overdue for the United States to embrace a policy that will end Mr. Milosevic's reign of terror in Kosovo. The failure to address the status of Kosovo at Dayton may be the single greatest failure of the already badly flawed Dayton peace process.

The United States and its NATO allies must press for a

cease-fire and withdrawal of Serbian police and military by a date certain. It must back this with an ultimatum to use military force immediately and effectively.

With a cease-fire and withdrawal of all Serbian police and Yugoslav Army forces, people can return to their homes and rebuild their lives with international assistance. Moreover, only if civilians are not under attack can Albanian and Serbian leaders engage in genuine negotiations with the goal of achieving a sustainable peace built on democratic institutions. Such a peace would guarantee that instability would not spread into Macedonia or Albania.

Half measures and interim deals will not do. The options are not easy, but that cannot be justification for Band-Aid diplomacy. American officials have pledged not to allow the crimes against humanity that we witnessed in Bosnia to be repeated in Kosovo. From what I have seen, such crimes already are occurring. What is urgently needed now is American leadership and a firm commitment to a genuine and just peace.

The writer, a former senator from Kansas, was the Republican presidential nominee in 1996. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Joining the EU Will Help Cyprus Heal

By Andreas Pirishis

PARIS — The conflict on Cyprus is not the result of inherent enmity between the Greek and the Turkish communities of the island.

It is the fruit of an unhealthy internal and regional political environment during the Cold War for which Greek and Turkish Cypriots bear but a small part of the responsibility.

With the Cold War behind us, many of the elements that contributed to the genesis of the problem are behind us, too. East and West are no longer exporting their antagonisms to Cyprus. No one is afraid that the island may become a "Mediterranean Cuba" or another NATO base. With the Greek colonies who ruled from 1967 to 1974 having fallen into oblivion, their ideas have been abandoned both in Greece and on Cyprus.

What is now needed, and is long overdue, is a fair and just political settlement providing for the establishment of a truly independent, federal, bizonal and bicommunal Republic of Cyprus in accordance with the provisions of unanimously adopted United Nations Security Council resolutions.

Such a solution would allow the reunification of the island and its people.

Demilitarization of the island — with the dismantling of the Cypriot Army and the withdrawal of the Turkish forces — will be a blessing. The government of Cyprus will save millions of dollars that now go for the maintenance and arming of the National Guard. President Glavkos Klerides has declared that the money saved will be used for the economic development of the Turkish Cypriot community.

At the same time, Turkey's military budget will be reduced by \$300 million to \$400 million,

the amount spent annually on the 35,000-strong army it maintains on Cyprus.

The search for a political settlement will be greatly enhanced by such developments and by prospects for Cyprus's accession to the European Union. The EU is the element we need to break the Cyprus deadlock.

Membership by Cyprus in the EU would serve the interests of the population of Cyprus as a whole. It holds the best answer to any security concerns that Greek and Turkish Cypriots might have and would create a favorable environment for reconciliation and cooperation between the two communities.

The opening of the door to the European market would give new impetus to economic development. This would benefit mostly the Turkish Cypriots, who, since the invasion of the island by Turkey, have seen their economic and social standards deteriorate steadily.

The stumbling block is the lack of vision and political will by the Turkish government. Turkey since 1974 has pursued a policy based on the premise that might is right.

Contrary to international law and the will of the world community, Turkey continues to illegally occupy 37 percent of our territory and hopes that time will legitimize what it has created by the use of force.

Cyprus is a challenge presenting two alternatives. Pursue a negotiated, just solution from which all stand to benefit, or prolong the status quo, an aberration detrimental to all parties and to the cause of peace.

The writer, the ambassador of the Republic of Cyprus to France, contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

1898: Evil Anarchism

PARIS — [The Herald says in an Editorial:] Impressed by the menace of anarchism, the *Novosti* makes the suggestion that the Peace Conference might be called upon to discuss joint methods for stamping out the evil. It sees in the system of "armed peace," now prevailing, the origin of the social and international relations which engender a proletariat and a disregard for human life — two factors in the genesis of anarchism. By abolishing militarism, the *Novosti* hopes to see anarchism disappear, for the nations would be able to enter into arrangements among themselves for removing the evil.

1923: Spanish Revolt

PARIS — Although the military leaders in Barcelona are claiming nation-wide success in achieving a bloodless revolution

and are acclaiming Marquis de Estella as a Spanish Mussolini, who is going to restore the order and prestige of Spain among nations, serious conflicts are still probable. Marquis de Estella is playing for popular support and he has taken a leaf out of Signor Mussolini's book by declaring that the new Government will ruthlessly repress Communism and Anarchy.

1948: MacArthur Bait

TOKYO — Lieutenant General Kuzma Derevyanko, Soviet Allied Council for Japan, called upon General Douglas MacArthur to rescind his ban on strikes by government workers and cease "repressive measures against public employees." Faced by increasing labor opposition to his government, Premier Ashida told the Chamber of Commerce that a bill to bar Communists from public office will be submitted to Parliament.

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OPINION/LETTERS

So Much for Low Crimes, What About High Ones?

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The scope of the independent counsel's initial referral is too narrow: Kenneth Starr was hired to look into worse abuses than the cover-up of a sex scandal.

President Bill Clinton's defense, however, is disappointingly weak: admit sin but deny crime, and beg forgiveness for lying while continuing to lie.

The central fact making a mockery of his misty-eyed "repentance" is this: He refuses to admit, even now, that he and Monica Lewinsky had a sexual relationship.

That phrase was precisely defined by a federal judge to include oral sex and intimate touching. He denied it falsely in his Paula Jones deposition; he repeated the false denial before a federal grand jury; even now he would have the nation believe that he never once touched Ms. Lewinsky's proffered bosom during their 10 Oval Office assignments.

Nobody believes him because his look-ma-no-hands assertion so patently defies common sense. Why does he persist in the lie? Two reasons:

1. If he admits lying in his January Jones deposition, the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals would likely reinstate Mrs. Jones's case. A jury would surely believe her now, which would cost Mr. Clinton a million dollars.

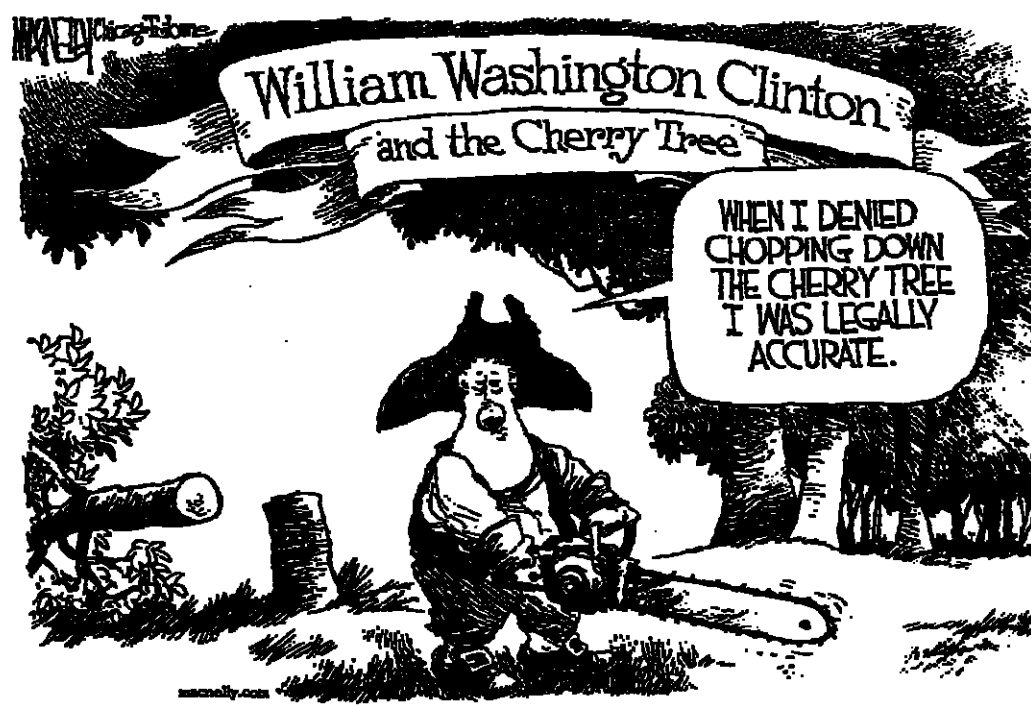
2. If he admits having repeated

to the grand jury in August his false and misleading testimony, the president would be confessing to perjury. That would be an undisputed count in an impeachment, and whenever he left office might result in his arrest and conviction — the dread "Jail to the Chief."

Thus, his continued lying is not irrational. He runs great financial and legal risks in telling the whole truth. That is why we see his legalistic contortions and semantic evasions that turn truth on its head. Mr. Clinton's tactic is to limit potential loss.

But this continued lying will expose his false contrition, erode popular support and hasten his political demise. His defense strategy is overly cautious. He should realistically face up to the likelihood of House impeachment, and if he is to win Senate acquittal, he must risk all. That means telling the whole truth now and gutsily facing the consequences later, which would give credence to his argument that the concealment of adultery is not the "high" crime that justifies removal.

He would win back considerable respect by pledging to reject any pardon and during the independent counsel to bring him to trial for perjury on Jan. 21, 2001. (Not much of a gamble; no District of Columbia jury would convict him.) And while he is at it, apologize to Paula and settle her case. Mr. Clinton does not have it in



his character to cut out the present artful dodging and do this, of course; it would be the political equivalent of all-out, clothes-off intercourse. Someday he may look back and say, "If I had only dared..."

Now to Mr. Starr's unfinished business. His referral completes less than one-fourth of his assignments. He is duty-bound, after these four years, to come up with indictments or criminal informations on the Whitewater obstruction, the Clintons' abuse of Justice Department prosecution to make places for travel office patronage, and the invasion of 900 FBI files by White House snoops. Or to report on those investigations if

they exonerate Hillary Clinton, Bruce Lindsey, Craig Livingstone et al, which would force calumniators like me to eat crow and thereby lessen impeachment heat.

In the sex cover-up, we see direct conflicts of grand jury testimony. Ms. Lewinsky swears that Vernon Jordan told her at a breakfast to destroy evidence, but the president's friend insists the breakfast never happened; on another front, Mr. Jordan's testimony conflicts with Mr. Clinton's. Is the prosecutor fearful of being trounced in jury trials, where rules of evidence and presumption of innocence apply — as they do not in his House referral? Surprises may be in store. "All

phases of the investigation are now nearing completion," Mr. Starr promises in his report. Do they show a pattern of deceit and delay, of stonewalling and spinning, of perjury and abuse of power on heavy political matters — Clinton habits so dramatically demonstrated in the cover-up of a sex scandal?

Many will find poetic justice in Mr. Clinton's escaping discovery of high crimes and being brought down by lower crimes. But poetic justice, or rough justice, is not real justice. If forthrightly confessed, perjury about workplace dalliance should not be enough to force out a president.

The New York Times.

Noël Coward Would Know Exactly How to Treat This

By Gwen Davis

PARIS — I am so sad that Noël Coward is dead. What a bedroom farce he could have made from this one: the bespectacled prude in pursuit of his hideous prey, the loose-fleshed lecher on the phone to the Hill with a smile on his face, and the dear little girl herself — believing it might go somewhere, discussing her romance with a television psychologist, who will now, probably, go back on the air and be syndicated.

What a cast of characters. But who is there to play them?

MEANWHILE

Madonna is too old to be Monica. We are all too old to be Monica, and yet we have all been ingenuities, eager to believe we had a Good Guy. And in many ways we did.

But this is not Hubris that challenges the Olympians. This is no mere fist shaken at the gods. This is arrogance at once so impudent and so silly, to shake not exactly one's fist in the face of a prosecutor more relentless than the tracker of Jean Valjean, to imagine that a hallway off the Oval Office would be a safe haven, and private because there were no windows, when all the world is connected to Windows 95.

Oh, I am so embarrassed and sad for my country, that we should hold ourselves up worldwide, and on the Internet, to such ridicule. And I am so sad for that Boy Scout who shook hands with John F. Kennedy in the Rose Garden, who wanted so much to be like him and succeeded in the least estimable aspect — and then without his idol's discretion, such as it was, and certainly none of his taste. And I am so sad for all the little boys — and now girls — who will never want to grow up to be president.

But mostly I am sad that there is no Noël, who could see this as the outrageous comedy it is, and put it in perspective, with people running in and out of doors opening and closing, hiding under beds, or in this case, desks, or, alas, bathrooms.

No, Noël would have had too much style for that. Still, how he would have chortled at our puritanical, prurient frenzy to get into a man's private life, and, once having invaded it, our horror at discovering how less than circumspect it was.

Or maybe I've got the wrong playwright here. Maybe it is really Arthur Miller who should be writing this, with strains of "The Crucible" and "witch-hunting." But what do you do when the target himself jumps into the pot and says "Cook me?"

Surely not Shakespearean, thus construct: no MacBeth or even Coriolanus, no hero here with a fatal flaw. Just a really bright guy with great verbal dexterity, a couple of worthwhile dreams, but no restraint, and a penchant for big-haired women and lying. But maybe like Bill Clinton himself, I have aimed a little too

He would have chortled at our puritanical, prurient frenzy to get into a man's private life, and, once having invaded it, our horror at discovering how less than circumspect it was.

high. Maybe the one who could have written this best is Al Capp, in "Li'l Abner."

Still, he's dead, too. So let's grieve for Noël, who might have sung, to a chorus of "Don't put your daughter on the stage, Mrs. Worthington." "Don't send your daughter to the White House, Mrs. Lewinsky." Excuse me, Marcia Lewis.

Even the walls of that staid building must be blushing.

The writer is the author of the recent novel "West of Paradise." She contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The NATO-Russia Link

Regarding "NATO's Link With Moscow Floundering" (Sept. 5): No one questions that the political and economic difficulties Russia is facing will affect many issues — in ways that are still not clear. But there is no evidence here at NATO that it will necessarily diminish our developing partnership. On the contrary, I have admired the work of the new Russian ambassador, Sergei Kislyak, who has moved beyond rhetoric and succeeded in putting substantive matters, including military infrastructure and arms control, on the agenda in Brussels.

NATO-Russian consultations on Kosovo, despite our well-

known differences on the subject, have been especially valuable to all sides. These intense discussions have brought our analyses of the situation closer and helped to coordinate efforts to find a political solution to the crisis.

Russia and the West do not agree on how to approach every problem before us. But neither do the United States and its closest allies. The point is that in the NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council we have a mechanism for discussing our differences, for co-operating and finding common ground. Indeed, we have every reason to believe that Moscow understands how much it is in Russia's interest to continue to work together with NATO.

"Floundering" is not a word that would have occurred to me in connection with the NATO-Russia Council. Nor do I think that the article upheld this assertion. As far as we can tell, no one at NATO contributed to this information. It seems to have been based on a quote from a Bonn-based German official; it is not clear that the quote is even connected to NATO.

Vague statements that the "mood is gloomy" at a building not visited by the reporter and that a Russian general "all but acknowledged" — meaning that he did not acknowledge — Russian opposition to activities not thought to be in its interests, do not fit the caliber of well-confirmed facts which we usually as-

sociate with your newspaper. ALEXANDER VERSHBOV, Brussels.

The writer is the U.S. ambassador to NATO.

Still Closed in Cuba

Regarding "Food for the Cubans," Opinion, Sept. 4:

The editorial was right in quoting Pope John Paul II as saying that "the world should open up to Cuba." However, it neglected the rest of the Pope's plea: "that Cuba open itself to the world."

The fact is that the world continues to open itself to Cuba, but Fidel Castro has yet to open Cuba to the world or, more important, to allow the existence of civil society

and open Cuba to the Cubans.

Food shortages began when Mr. Castro imposed a Marxist command economy almost 40 years ago. It is not simply a question of mismanagement. Shortages and Communist economics go hand in hand. To the extent that there was a minimal economic opening a couple of years ago, it was because of the pressures exerted upon Mr. Castro. As the pressures receded, he curtailed those reforms.

Channeling assistance through the regime without insisting on full accountability will simply strengthen the regime's repressive apparatus and vitiate the need for economic reform.

FRANK CALZON, Washington.

BOOKS

THE GUN RUNNER'S DAUGHTER

By Neil Gordon. 316 pages. \$24. Random House.

Reviewed by Chris Bohjalian

IN the old days — i.e., before the Iran-contra scandal came under public scrutiny in the mid-1980s — you didn't have to be a fanatic (or a nincompoop) to appreciate a talented gunrunner. Arms dealing was never considered a particularly ennobling profession, but at least we viewed the modern gunrunner with a certain amount of respect. He dressed well. He spoke several languages. And he never flew coach. Now, of course, we know that gunrunners are not merely amoral. They're inept.

Enter Ronald Rosenthal, the fictional gunrunner in Neil Gordon's wonderfully suspenseful second novel, "The Gun Runner's Daughter." Rosenthal is a throwback. He's smart, successful, and — depending, certainly, upon one's politics — he just may have a moral spine. Sure, land mines and cluster bombs have made him rich, but he had the common sense to oppose selling weapons to Iraq in the late 1980s. And, at the clandestine request of officials within the Clinton administration, he was willing to covertly arm the beleaguered Bosnian Muslims in 1993 and 1994, despite the United Nations embargo. Moreover, Rosenthal is a self-made man. The son of Holocaust survivors, he has risen from a small apart-

ment in Brooklyn's Borough Park to a home on Park Avenue and an ocean-front estate on Martha's Vineyard. As a young man, he served in the Israeli Army and graduated from Yale Law School. When his wife walked out, leaving him with their two teenage children, he did his best to finish raising them.

His daughter, Allison, is 27 years old when the book begins. She's brilliant, she's tall, and she's a real traffic stopper in a black Versace dress. She has also shed most of her Jewish identity, including her given name, Esther.

Soon after the novel opens early in the summer of 1994, Ron Rosenthal is arrested in his Phoenix hotel room for illegally selling arms to Bosnian Muslims. Rosenthal claims that he was only following a secret White House policy, but the White House does not merely distance itself from the gunrunner, it seems to be orchestrating his prosecution. Consequently, Rosenthal flees the country for Israel as soon as he is out on bail, aware that he will be tried that fall in absentia.

Allison realizes quickly that her father's arrest jeopardizes her future as well as his. Suddenly, the New York law firm where she is working between her second and third years of law school wants no part of her, the government plans to seize the family compound on Martha's Vineyard, and she can't sneeze without a reporter wanting to interview her. Especially disconcerting is the presence of Nicky Dymitryck, a writer who, curiously, seems more in-

terested in her father's connections to a U.S. Senate candidate from California than in his impending trial.

Worse, one of the U.S. attorneys assigned to prosecute her father is none other than David (Doe) Dennis, son of a White House counsel and her secret lover when the two were teenagers on Martha's Vineyard. When Doe goes to see Allison, he plans to tell her he is going to recuse himself from the case, the pair instead become surreptitious lovers once more.

In less capable hands than Gordon's, this premise has the potential to become an embarrassing tangle: implausible and silly but (at least) suitably diverting. But Gordon is a profoundly intelligent writer; as he demonstrated in his first novel, "The Sacrifice of Isaac," he also has a good head and a big heart. His characters are alive and real, and he is far more interested in the ethical ambiguities surrounding the people on both sides of the trial than he is in car chases and shattered glass. The tension that propels "The Gun Runner's Daughter" concerns not simply whether Ron Rosenthal will be acquitted but also which side Allison will be on at the end of the story.

Gordon has clearly done homework into the intricacies of arms dealings, and "The Gun Runner's Daughter" offers a fascinating glimpse into the business. The result is a complex novel, rich with drama, moral nuance and surprises.

Chris Bohjalian, the author, most recently, of the novel "Midwives," wrote this for The Washington Post.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

VIKTOR KORCHNOI, 67, has won first prize in his last two tournaments, in June in Sarajevo and in July in Bad Homburg, a suburb of Frankfurt. His games are spirited and aggressive.

In the eighth round at Sarajevo, Korchnoi crushingly defeated the Bosnian grandmaster Zdenko Kozul with a mating attack.

In recent years, Korchnoi has made a great reputation with the Classical Variation, 5.Nf3, so the 5.f3 of the Saemisch Variation comes as a small surprise. The Saemisch guards the white center against counterattack and leaves open the question of where White will choose

to attack, by a pawn mass on the queen-side or a mating attempt on the king-side.

Kozul's 7...Nbd7 blocked the black queen bishop and thus let Korchnoi develop with 8.Nh3, but whether that is anything serious depends on the course of the game.

With 8...a6, Kozul aimed for 9...b5. Korchnoi stopped that with 9.d5, but after 9...cd 10.cd Nb6! 11.Nf2, Kozul committed the white center with 11...e6 12.de Be6.

Korchnoi refused the pawn that he could have had with 14.Qd6 because 14...Na4 15.Na4 Qa4 16.a3 Nd7 17.Rd2 Rf6 18.Bd3 (18.Be2 allows 18...Rc2!) Qa5! 19.Be3 Bb2 will win for Black.

After 18.O-O, Kozul's active piece placement just about made up for his weak d6 pawn. But he could not play 18...d5! because 19.e5 Nd7 20.f4 is strong for White. Perhaps he should just have intensified his grip on the c line with 18...Rc6, to be followed by 19...Rac6.

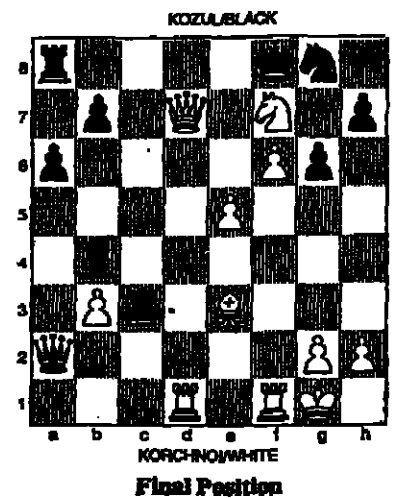
Maybe Kozul believed that he was getting fit for bat with 22.Qa2, but after Korchnoi's 23.Bg4, the black king was suddenly in trouble. The best defense was 23...Nf8 24.Be4, instead, Kozul surrendered a tempo to 23...Bg4? 24.Ng4.

He probably overlooked Korchnoi's 25.Nb6! Kg7 26.e5! and only then realized that 26...Kh6 27.f5 Kg7 28.of

Bf6 29.fg hg 30.Rf6! Kf6 31.Qd4 Ke6 32.Qd6 Kf5 33.Rd5 leads to mate. If 27...g5, then 28.Bg5 Kg5 29.Qe3 Kh5 30.Rf4 Ng4 31.Qh3 Kg5 32.Rg4 Kf5 33.Qf3 Ke6 34.Qf6 mate.

Kozul's 26...Ng8 was hammered by 27.Nf7!, one point being that 27...Kf7 28.Qd5 Kf8 29.Bc5 Ne7 30.f5! is annihilating. Here, 28...Kg7 29.Qb7 Kf8 30.f5! is also a slaughter.

Nothing could stop Korchnoi. After 27...Bb4 28.f5! Rc3 29.f6 Kf8 30.Qd7, Kozul was looking at 30...Re3 31.Ng5 Ne7 32.fe, and he gave up.



"I know it's late, but I'd like some sushi. How far do I have to go?"



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What's Chunky and Luxurious? The New Crop of Sweaters



From left, Gaultier's folkloric patterned sweater with full skirt; Yamamoto's chunky, tweed-flecked knitwear with colorful stripes; Alfaro's Nordic sweater; Clements Ribeiro's turtleneck sweater and plaid pants.

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Not since Lana Turner and fellow goddesses of the silver screen made knits a hit has there been such a season for Sweater Girls.

Make that "Sweater Women." For it is the chunky, feminist version of winter knitwear that has come to the fore as the jacket has softened up and the sharp-shouldered silhouette has melted.

For every lacy top or velvet-trimmed cardigan that spells dainty femininity, there is a sturdier version. In tune with falling temperatures, the tiny tank tops and shrunken cardigans that have been a summer look are being replaced by new knits that are big and beefy.

The most ubiquitous sweater is thick and felted in boiled cashmere — a luxury designed to give personal pleasure to the wearer rather than flashy glamour. It comes as turtleneck, crew neck, often square-cut to stand away from the body and goes with flannel pants or fall's fashionable long skirts. It can be found in many fall collections from Hermes through Michael Kors at Celine.

More quirky and original is the revival of the ethnic sweater — last seen in the 1970s or on superannuated hippies like Virgin's boss, Richard Branson. Hairy Fair Isles that were until recently a byword for naff and nerdy dressing are now back on fashionable backs.

But we are not talking about any old thick knit dragged from the back of a closet — rather about a designer version that is as big as it is beautiful.

Yohji Yamamoto had some of the most striking knits, with tweedy, speckled effects like museli as a background to rich, bright stripes of orange, red and green. Chunky sweaters, elongated cardigan coats and even knitted dindi skirts make hefty but graceful winter wear.

From Jean Paul Gaultier came a witty revival of the beatnik look, when the Left Bank of Paris was filled with anarchistic student types in black stockings, Gallic berets and patterned sweaters. Think of Audrey Hepburn among the existentialists in a jazz club in the 1957 film "Penny Face" to capture the flavor of fuzzy sweaters with Peruvian patterns worn with skinny pants or full skirts.

Nordic patterns, once so fashionable as ski sweaters, popped up in the most sophisticated and urban collections, including from the Italian Sportmax and from the American designer Victor Alfaro, whose glacier blues and bleached-wood browns made an interesting alternative to the gray palette.

THE essence of a patterned knit is that the design is worked into the sweater — not superimposed like a fabric print. That richness and depth of pattern and color with a lightness of touch is a specialty of Clements Ribeiro, the London-based design duo. They draw on the Brazilian roots of Inacio Ribeiro to give a mix of folkloric pattern with plaid and plain designs.

It is this combination of the ethnic and natural with luxurious yarns that makes the new knitwear seem more than weekend wear. Along with cashmere comes the equally rarefied alpaca or mohair. All have this in common: They give bulk without weight, an essential ingredient of modern fashion where playing with volumes has replaced the earlier juggling with proportions and hemlines.

You might wear a chunky knit over a very light dress, combining the fluffy felted effect with a silky sheen. Or several different weightless textures — alpaca, angora and mohair — might be layered in a twin-set and shawl.

Then there is stitchcraft. The classic patterns like fishermen cables or Aran knits literally take on a new dimension

when made in the thick felted yarns, as opposed to the more familiar, finer wools. Valentino's intertwined cables on a simple sweater and skirt is the new sportswear-de-luxe style for ladies who lunch.

How new are the big knits? Designers like Sonia Rykiel and Missoni have built their businesses on proving that knitwear is for all seasons and reasons. They are still in the forefront of imaginative winter woolies that take you from country casuals to evenings out in the city.

Now a new generation, used to seeing the tailored jacket as a linchpin of the modern wardrobe, is discovering the allure of thick-knit cardigan or sturdy sweater — and making knitwear fashion's security blanket for the 1990s.



Joseph Holtzman's credo: "At the end of the day, it has to be beautiful."

Outsider Looks at Decor

By David Colman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Joseph Holtzman, the editor of Nest, the artsy new journal of decor and interiors, does have a few things in common with his editorial peers at House & Garden, Elle Decor and Architectural Digest.

He, too, knows what he likes and he goes after it ruthlessly. His criterion: "At the end of the day, it has to be beautiful."

But any similarity between him and them ends right about the point where Holtzman is during an afternoon spent scouting projects for the magazine — pases outside the maisonette on the Upper East Side where, he said, the writer William F. Buckley Jr. and his wife, Pat, live.

The 41-year-old Holtzman has an outsider's view of decor — in this case, literally. Nose to the window, he contemplated how a peeping Tom-style photo shoot would go cheer, Buckley. "The lights are on," he said, peering in at a leopard skin thrown over a sofa. "It would be interesting to see what kinds of endangered species he's got scattered around in there."

The leopard skins in the apartment "belonged to my grandfather," Mrs. Buckley said. "So I'm sure they died many, many years ago."

While Nest has been compared to Wallpaper, an irreverent home-design magazine that arrived some months before it, Nest has more in common with Britain's odd World of Interiors, the British art journal Prieze and perhaps National Geographic.

Nest's second issue, now on sale (for \$9.70), has some splendid homes, including one by Renzo Mongiardino, an Italian decor maestro. But it also has an article on igloos, a feature on how female inmates decorate their cells and another on Holtzman's own one-bedroom apartment on the Upper East Side, a virtual jigsaw of design movements, motifs and ideas.

The piece, written by Carl Stogard, Holtzman's longtime partner, is titled "Yes, I Too Married a Decorator."

And then there's the matter of the ghost editor on the masthead, Robert Offit, Holtzman's best friend, who died of AIDS in 1988, is listed as a contributing editor.

"He had an unbridled belief in my talents and abilities," Holtzman said. "I feel that I continue to get advice from him."

If all this sounds atypical for a shelter magazine, even Holtzman and his colleagues at the magazine find it hard to express exactly what is right for Nest. The magazine's first issue, an apartment whose cover — an apartment whose cover — seemed to suggest a love of kitsch.

Wrong, said Kiera Coffee, a writer whose work appeared in the first two issues. "After the first issue, people would say: 'Oh, I know this great guy who collects all this Gargoyles who collects all this field stuff. He's perfect for field stuff.'"

Coffee recalled. "That's not it at all."

What makes a space in sync with Holtzman's vision, she said, is an urgency, design that transcends the bound-

aries of taste, good or bad.

"We're all attracted to people who do things with passion," she said. "And with Joe I'd go one step further and say compulsion."

If not for Prozac, which has helped him focus and function, Holtzman contends that Nest would never have hit the stands. "Really, this has all been made possible out of a bottle," he said.

Grecian Folds On the Block

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — It has all the sweet stillness and architectural grace of a Greek statue — a column of a dress draped to the body and hand-tucked with tiny pleats. Although that graceful silk jersey gown looks contemporary, it was designed 40 years ago by Madame Gres, whose archive comes up for sale at Christie's, London, on Thursday.

The Parisian couturier, whose early ambition was to be a sculptor and who is famed for her classical dresses, died so discreetly in 1993 that her death was only reported a year later. She had started her career in the 1930s as "Alix" but established a house under her own name in 1941, during the German Occupation of Paris.

The Gres legacy of purity and simplicity, achieved through countless hours of hand-pinning without pattern pieces, is the opposite of easy, factory-made modern sportswear. Yet there is nothing fussy about the innovative draping that gave a fluid femininity to famous clients, who included Princess Grace of Monaco and Marie-Helene de Rothschild.

Christie's estimates the unique dresses in chalky pastels or spicy Indian colors from £1,000 to £5,000 (\$1,700 to \$10,000), with the highest prices reserved for the signature white gowns.

"To me, white represents peace — order and peace," Madame Gres told Vogue in 1984, expressing precisely how her clothes remained at the still center of a turning fashion world.



Suzy Menkes A silk jersey dress by Madame Gres.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- Green stuff
- On (without assurance of payment)
- Fivesome on a five
- Kind of committee
- Spanish snack
- Org. protecting workers
- "Some Like It Hot" co-star
- Innocent
- Like a hit B'way show
- Mex. neighbor
- Filter of holes
- Make — for it
- Mrs. Addams, to Gomez
- 1980's boxing champion
- Fairly
- Actor Carlucci
- Little worker
- Worker's demand
- Bro's kin
- Housing unit
- Extra-play periods: Abbr.
- Essen celebration
- TV cop Chris
- Country star who sang "Roses in the Snow"
- "Othello" role
- Commedia dell'arte
- Level, in taxes
- Columnist Marilyn
- Sevent
- Triangular sail
- Music genre since the 50's
- Onetime winner of all the awards in this puzzle's theme
- Raison d'etre
- Privy to
- Intensely hot
- Treat for Little Miss Muffet
- Taj Mahal city
- Ruffed
- See north of Iran
- Blarney wrap
- Writer Dinesen
- Rizzuto or Collins
- Protected
- Great deal of interest
- Blonde shade
- Take steps
- Take to the topsoil
- Earthquake
- Friend of Job
- One-named New Age musician
- Acquiesce and environs
- Old hand
- Trifle
- Darling
- Hauls away
- Grimm figure
- Camus's birthplace
- Rebound shot
- It's a knockout
- Jabber
- Castro's capital
- Suds
- "Portnoy's Complaint" author
- Bit of a spread
- Formal correspondence
- Start of a legal memo
- "Cheers" bartender Woody
- Rocky peak
- Estuary

DOWN

- They may be left at one's doorstep
- Whiff
- "Curses!"
- Actress Myrna
- On target
- Leave high and dry
- Frisk, with "down"
- Formal correspondence
- They may be left at one's doorstep
- Whiff
- "Curses!"
- Actress Myrna
- On target
- Leave high and dry
- Frisk, with "down"
- Formal correspondence

Solution to Puzzle of Sept. 14

CASH CAST PSHAW
ULNA OLIO OGALA
BOOMERANG PRYOR
SEM TRI ATTESTS
GHANA ROW
PATROL SLAPDASH
ALIAS OPEN REHE
RIBS DRINK TIRON
RIBS HARD AVION
DETHONE SUEEY
OIL STAIR
STEEPS EBB SKY
CARPE MURRICANE
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Black Markets Pop Up to Thwart Ringgit Controls

By Thomas Crampton
International Herald Tribune

HAT YAI, Thailand — Just weeks after Malaysia announced tight restrictions on the ringgit, a black market in the currency has blossomed in the border towns of southern Thailand, threatening Kuala Lumpur's efforts to insulate its economy.

"Changing ringgit in Thailand will not be a problem once the formal controls are put in place at the end of this month," a Thai businessman, Somchai Udomaprasit, told a government-sponsored conference here this week.

"The black market is already in place and if anyone has trouble finding it, I'll be happy to show them the way," he said.

By halting the free flow of currency and capital, Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad broke with free-market orthodoxy in an attempt to insulate Malaysia's beleaguered economy.

Countries throughout the region have been closely watching the progress of Mr. Mahathir's experiment, which directly contradicts conditions attached to multibillion-dollar International Monetary Fund bailouts of Thailand, Indonesia and South Korea.

The Fund and many analysts warn that currency controls are ineffective at halting a determined flight of capital.

[Moody's Investors Service Inc. cut Malaysia's credit rating to one notch above "junk" status Monday, Bloomberg News reported from Kuala Lumpur. The American ratings agency reduced the long-term foreign currency rating for bonds and notes to Baa3 from Baa2. It also downgraded the rating for bank deposits to the junk status of Ba1 from Baa3.]

Mr. Mahathir has insisted that the black market "can be controlled," appointing 400 officials to stem the flow of currency out of the country. The central bank issued stern warnings this week-end that money changers will lose their licenses if they hoard foreign currency or sell ringgit for a price lower than the government's fixed exchange rate.

But beyond the reach of Malaysian law, in Thailand, the black market has mushroomed, replacing all official channels of currency exchange.

The full range of restrictions on the ringgit do not take effect until Oct. 1, but banks and licensed exchange counters in Thailand already refuse to recognize the currency as legal tender.

Businessmen and tourists in southern Thailand instead use a network of black market counters that are thriving on moving money out of Malaysia.

Mr. Somchai, chairman of a construction company and chain of jewelry shops in southern Thailand, was one of many Thai executives who voiced confidence in the durability of the black market at a conference hastily organized by Bangkok to study the impact of Malaysia's capital controls.

While black markets are often tolerated as a means to ease the flow of trade, an exodus of ringgit to Thailand

G-7 Has No Quick Fix For Turmoil in Russia

Officials Seek Calm but Pledge No Funds

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The Group of Seven leading industrial nations gave a sober assessment of Russia's economic situation on Monday, saying it would take years for the country to emerge from its difficulties and warning that any further Western assistance would require a fresh commitment to market-oriented reform by the new government of Prime Minister Yevgeni Primakov.

Senior G-7 officials, at a hastily arranged meeting here, played down the prospect of any short-term rescue package for Moscow, but they sought to calm jittery financial markets.

Britain's chancellor of the Exchequer, Gordon Brown, said the G-7 countries were concerned by the market turbulence and were prepared "to take action where it is necessary." And aides to Prime Minister Tony Blair, the current chairman of the G-7, revealed that he was discussing with fellow leaders the possibility of calling an extraordinary summit meeting of the group next month.

But it appeared that the best prospects for short-term moves to restore market confidence appeared to rest with the leading central banks.

Michel Camdessus, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, told the French newspaper Les Echos that G-7 countries could signal a coordinated cut in interest rates when their finance ministers and central bank governors meet in Washington on Oct. 3, on the eve of the annual IMF and World Bank meetings.

He cited recent comments by Alan Greenspan, chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, hinting at a possible shift toward lower rates, and indications from the European Central Bank last week that the slowdown in global growth could allow European interest rates to converge around lower levels.

The meeting here of senior finance and foreign ministry officials from the G-7 countries was characterized as a brainstorming session on Russia rather than a search for a quick fix. In the wake of Russia's declaration of a moratorium on its foreign debt last month and the three-week standoff between President Boris Yeltsin and the Duma, officials made it clear that they were ready to be supportive but that it was up to Moscow to take the initiative.

The meeting provided the first direct contact with the new Russian government as the G-7 officials met for 90 minutes with Deputy Foreign Minister Georgi Mamedov and Deputy Finance Minister Mikhail Kasaynov.

Mr. Mamedov told reporters that the government had invited the IMF to Moscow this week for urgent talks. Russia was due to get a second installment of \$4.3 billion from a \$22.6 billion aid package agreed with the IMF in July, but the payment is in doubt because of the moratorium and the squandering of an initial \$4.8 billion last month in a vain attempt to support the ruble.

The ruble has rebounded strongly since the political compromise on Mr. Primakov last week. But the new prime minister's first policy pronouncements on Monday failed to impress foreign investors. Mr. Primakov said future economic reforms must "make a lot of social sense," while his new economic chief, First Deputy Prime Minister Yuri Maslyukov, said the government's first priority would be to pay wage arrears.

Those comments caused many analysts to fear that the government would resort to printing money to solve its problems, a move that could trigger a new inflationary spiral.

"Economic reform will lose its strongly pro-market bias," said Ed Butchart, an equity strategist at Merrill Lynch International in London. "I can't see sentiment being repaired in the short term."

Ukraine Reschedules Debt

The government of Ukraine has unilaterally rescheduled some of its short-term domestic debt, which it will now pay back over three to six years, Agence France-Presse reported Monday from Kiev.

The central bank said it had put off payment of nearly 2.2 billion hryvnas (\$846 million) in bonds issued this year and last year to between 2001 and 2004. They were to have reached maturity between now and Aug. 27, 1999.

Ivan Butko, a banker at Ukrainbank, said the move amounted to a default.

A Man With a Laptop Gives Hope to Novell

Chief Scientist Challenges Microsoft

By John Markoff
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — At Novell Inc.'s headquarters in Provo, Utah, in a valley beneath the Wasatch Mountains, employees like to tease the chief scientist, Drew Major, for his habit of bringing a portable computer to meetings and writing software code while others speak.

But Mr. Major's habit remains essential if Novell is to break away from the financial precariness, where until recently it has found itself isolated in an increasingly Microsoft-centric computing world.

Mr. Major knows that Novell, which once dominated the market for office personal computer networking software but has lately seemed in danger of becoming technologically irrelevant, may now have its best opportunity in years. On Monday, it announced the availability of a new version of its flagship product, Netware, a month ahead of schedule. The company said it began shipping its Netware 5.0 to customers last week.

The timing is crucial because just last month Microsoft Corp. announced that



Drew Major, Novell's chief scientist, believes the company is poised for a comeback.

its intended Netware killer — Windows NT 5.0 — would not reach the market anytime soon, and analysts said the program might end up arriving next summer or even later, a year behind schedule.

Microsoft's slip, coming on the heels of a third-quarter earnings report by Novell that was better than expected, has buoyed Mr. Major's belief that the company had found a new lease on life and a new identity.

"We were a Microsoft wannabe," he said recently. But now, he said, Novell understands that "we have to be who we are, and that is an independent maker of a specialized operating system."

One of the company's first three employees in 1982, Mr. Major lived and worked through Novell's phenomenal growth period during the '80s and then stuck around through the bitter times since the early '90s, when Ray Noorda,

Thinking Ahead / Commentary

Did Clinton Really Create the Boom?

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Throughout President Bill Clinton's trials and tribulations, he has been able to rely on one constant source of support: Many, if not most, Americans believe he is responsible for the strong performance of the U.S. economy.

Even today, as the nation considers calls for his impeachment, plenty of people still say he should stay in the White House because unemployment and mortgage rates are so low and the stock market, despite recent falls, so high.

The implication is that if Mr. Clinton were to go, the economy would suddenly come unstuck.

Such thinking stems from a deep-rooted fallacy.

While most American voters consistently give presidents credit for good times, and blame them for bad times, any economist will tell you that the president usually has very little influence over the course of the U.S. economy.

That course is mainly dictated by cyclical and international forces beyond the president's control, as well as by monetary policy, which is set not by the White House but by the Federal Reserve Board.

Mr. Clinton has found it easy to take advantage of this popular misconception because the boom of the 1990s has coincided with the five and three

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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

	\$	D.M.	F.F.	U.S.	D.F.	B.F.	S.F.	Yn	Cz	Swiss
Australia	1.085	1.085	1.085	0.7147	—	5.657	1.26	1.4257	1.353	1.387
Canada	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	—	5.657	1.26	1.4257	1.353	1.387
France	6.55	6.55	6.55	0.1476	—	1.26	1.4257	1.353	1.357	1.376
Germany	1.36	1.36	1.36	0.0693	—	0.1476	1.26	1.4257	1.353	1.387
Japan	146.00	146.00	146.00	0.0068	—	0.0693	0.1476	1.26	1.4257	1.353
Netherlands (G)	1.36	1.36	1.36	0.0693	—	0.1476	1.26	1.4257	1.353	1.387
Netherlands (H)	1.36	1.36	1.36	0.0693	—	0.1476	1.26	1.4257	1.353	1.387
Portugal	200.48	200.48	200.48	0.0049	—	0.0693	0.1476	1.26	1.4257	1.353
Spain	166.36	166.36	166.36	0.0059	—	0.0693	0.1476	1.26	1.4257	1.353
Sweden	8.48	8.48	8.48	0.118	—	0.0693	0.1476	1.26	1.4257	1.353
Switzerland	1.48	1.48	1.48	0.0675	—	0.0693	0.1476	1.26	1.4257	1.353
UK (New York D)	1.53	1.53	1.53	0.065	—	0.0693	0.1476	1.26	1.4257	1.353
UK (London)	1.53	1.53	1.53	0.065	—	0.0693	0.1476	1.26	1.4257	1.353
Italy	1,360.00	1,360.00	1,360.00	0.0007	—	0.0693	0.1476	1.26	1.4257	1.353
China	8.27	8.27	8.27	0.121	—	0.0693	0.1476	1.26	1.4257	1.353
South Korea	1,050.00	1,050.00	1,050.00	0.0009	—	0.0693	0.1476	1.26	1.4257	1.353
Malaysia	3.80	3.80	3.80	0.261	—	0.0693	0.1476	1.26	1.4257	1.353
Indonesia	1,547.80	1,547.80	1,547.80	0.0006	—	0.0693	0.1476	1.26	1.4257	1.353
Philippines	49.68	49.68	49.68	0.020	—	0.0693	0.1476	1.26	1.4257	1.353
Thailand	50.34	50.34	50.34	0.019	—	0.0693	0.1476	1.26	1.4257	1.353
Vietnam	20.48	20.48	20.48	0.048	—	0.0693	0.1476	1.26	1.4257	1.353
Other Dollar Values										
Argentine peso	0.0098	0.0098	0.0098	0.0098	—					
Australian dollar	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	—					
Canadian dollar	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	—					
French franc	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	—					
German mark	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	—					
Italian lira	1,360.00	1,360.00	1,360.00	1,360.00	—					
Japanese yen	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	—					
UK pound	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	—					
US dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—					

Libid-Libor Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5.50-5.75	5.75-5.90	1.75-1.90	7.75-7.90	2.50-2.75	7.50-7.75
3-month	5.50-5.75	5.75-5.90	1.75-1.90	7.75-7.90	2.50-2.75	7.50-7.75
6-month	5.50-5.75	5.75-5.90	1.75-1.90	7.75-7.90	2.50-2.75	7.50-7.75
9-month	5.50-5.75	5.75-5.90	1.75-1.90	7.75-7.90	2.50-2.75	7.50-7.75
12-month	5.50-5.75	5.75-5.90	1.75-1.90	7.75-7.90	2.50-2.75	7.50-7.75
Source: Reuters, Lloyd's Bank						
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million (minimum) (or equivalent).						

Money Rates

	United States	Today	Prev	British
Discount rate	5.00	5.00	Bank base rate	7 1/2
Prime rate	8 1/2	8 1/2	Call money	7 1/2
3-month T-bill	5.50	5.50	3-month Libor	7 1/2
90-day CD (Mid)	5.42	5.42	3-month Interbank	7 1/2
180-day CP (Mid)	5.25	5.25	6-month Libor	7 1/2
3-month T-bill	5.00	5.00	1-year Gilt	5.19
3-month T-bill				
1-year T-bill	4.52	4.52	1-year Libor	3.50
2-year T-bill	10.50	10.50	2-year Libor	3 1/2
3-year T-bill	11.20	11.20	3-year Libor	3 1/2
5-year T-bill	10.25	10.25	4-month Interbank	3 1/2
10-year T-bill	10.00	10.00	6-month Interbank	3 1/2
30-year T-bill	10.00	10.00	1-year Interbank	3 1/2
3-month Libor	5.00	5.00	3-month Interbank	3 1/2
6-month Libor	5.00	5.00	6-month Interbank	3 1/2
9-month Libor	5.00	5.00	9-month Interbank	3 1/2
12-month Libor	5.00	5.00	12-month Interbank	3 1/2
1-year Libor	5.00	5.00	1-year Interbank	3 1/2
2-year Libor	5.00	5.00	2-year Interbank	3 1/2
3-year Libor	5.00	5.00	3-year Interbank	3 1/2
4-year Libor	5.00	5.00	4-year Interbank	3 1/2
5-year Libor	5.00	5.00	5-year Interbank	3 1/2
6-year Libor	5.00	5.00	6-year Interbank	3 1/2
7-year Libor	5.00	5.00	7-year Interbank	3 1/2
8-year Libor	5.00	5.00	8-year Interbank	3 1/2
9-year Libor	5.00	5.00	9-year Interbank	3 1/2
10-year Libor	5.00	5.00	10-year Interbank	3 1/2
11-year Libor	5.00	5.00	11-year Interbank	3 1/2
12-year Libor	5.00	5.00	12-year Interbank	3 1/2
13-year Libor	5.00	5.00	13-year Interbank	3 1/2
14-year Libor	5.00	5.00	14-year Interbank	3 1/2
15-year Libor	5.00	5.00	15-year Interbank	3 1/2
16-year Libor	5.00	5.00	16-year Interbank	3 1/2
17-year Libor	5.00	5.00	17-year Interbank	3 1/2
18-year Libor	5.00	5.00	18-year Interbank	3 1/2
19-year Libor	5.00	5.00	19-year Interbank	3 1/2
20-year Libor	5.00	5.00	20-year Interbank	3 1/2
21-year Libor	5.00	5.00	21-year Interbank	3 1/2
22-year Libor	5.00	5.00	22-year Interbank	3 1/2
23-year Libor	5.00	5.00	23-year Interbank	3 1/2
24-year Libor	5.00	5.00	24-year Interbank	3 1/2
25-year Libor	5.00	5.00	25-year Interbank	3 1/2
26-year Libor	5.00	5.00	26-year Interbank	3 1/2
27-year Libor	5.00	5.00	27-year Interbank	3 1/2
28-year Libor	5.00	5.00	28-year Interbank	3 1/2
29-year Libor	5.00	5.00	29-year Interbank	3 1/2
30-year Libor	5.00	5.00	30-year Interbank	3 1/2

Forward Rates

	30-day	60-day	90-day	180-day	360-day
Australia	1.085	1.085	1.085	1.085	1.085
Canada	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
France	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
Germany	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Japan	146.00	146.00	146.00	146.00	146.00
Netherlands (G)	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Netherlands (H)	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Portugal	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48
Spain	166.36	166.36	166.36	166.36	166.36
Sweden	8.48	8.48	8.48	8.48	8.48
Switzerland	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48
UK (New York D)	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53
UK (London)	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53
Italy	1,360.00	1,360.00	1,360.00	1,360.00	1,360.00
China	8.27	8.27	8.27	8.27	8.27
South Korea	1,050.00	1,050.00	1,050.00	1,050.00	1,050.00
Malaysia	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
Indonesia	1,547.80	1,547.80	1,547.80	1,547.80	1,547.80
Philippines	49.68	49.68	49.68	49.68	49.68
Thailand	50.34	50.34	50.34	50.34	50.34
Vietnam	20.48	20.48	20.48	20.48	20.48
Other Dollar Values					
Argentine peso	0.0098	0.0098	0.0098	0.0098	0.0098
Australian dollar	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
Canadian dollar	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
French franc	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
German mark	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Italian lira	1,360.00	1,360.00	1,360.00	1,360.00	1,360.00
Japanese yen	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
UK pound	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53
US dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Source: ING Bank (Amsterdam), KBC Bank (Brussels), Banco Commerciale Italiano (Milan), Banque de France (Paris), Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo), Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto), Societe Generale (Paris), Citicorp (New York), Associated Press, Bloomberg and Reuters.

Forward Rates

	30-day	60-day	90-day	180-day	360-day
Australia	1.085	1.085	1.085	1.085	1.085
Canada	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
France	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
Germany	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Japan	146.00	146.00	146.00	146.00	146.00
Netherlands (G)	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Netherlands (H)	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Portugal	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48
Spain	166.36	166.36	166.36	166.36	166.36
Sweden	8.48	8.48	8.48	8.48	8.48
Switzerland	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48
UK (New York D)	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53
UK (London)	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53
Italy	1,360.00	1,360.00	1,360.00	1,360.00	1,360.00
China	8.27	8.27	8.27	8.27	8.27
South Korea	1,050.00	1,050.00	1,050.00	1,050.00	1,050.00
Malaysia	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
Indonesia	1,547.80	1,547.80	1,547.80	1,547.80	1,547.80
Philippines	49.68	49.68	49.68	49.68	49.68
Thailand	50.34	50.34	50.34	50.34	50.34
Vietnam	20.48	20.48	20.48	20.48	20.48
Other Dollar Values					
Argentine peso	0.0098	0.0098	0.0098	0.0098	0.0098
Australian dollar	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
Canadian dollar	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
French franc	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
German mark	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Italian lira	1,360.00	1,360.00	1,360.00	1,360.00	1,360.00
Japanese yen	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
UK pound	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53
US dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Source: Reuters, Bloomberg, Market News, Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Citicorp, Deutsche Bank, London, New York, Associated Press, Bloomberg and Reuters.

Tellabs Gives Up on Plan to Acquire Ciena



S&P Warns of Drop in U.S. Credit Quality

ness, inflation, external funding sources for financial institutions and the availability of credit to consumers and companies.

In the United States, Standard & Poor's said banks may be vulnerable

But the agency added it did not expect major problems to surface until the U.S. economy begins to soften "over the next few years."

MARKET: Wall Street Sees Little Threat of Impeachment

Investors remain nervous about weak profit prospects. Walt Disney fell 5 percent after the entertainment

company warned Friday that its fourth-quarter earnings would drop from 1997 levels because of a reduced Asian appetite for its videos and weakness in its movie business. Disney was the most-active issue

on the New York Stock Exchange, and one of the few to record a decline, falling 1 3/4% to 24 7/16. Advancing issues included banks, which have been sensitive to the international economic crisis. Citicorp was 5 1/2% and BankAmerica of

Travelers Group, which is to acquire Citicorp, rose $\frac{3}{4}$ to 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ in active trading.

NATIONAL FUTURES

Price	Change	Open	High	Low	Latest	Change
9.55	-0.65	15.222				
1.75	-0.45	4.591				
1.50	-0.75	2.885				
1.95	-0.75	7.79				

18-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (M)
 FF500,000 - pts of 100 pcd
 Sep 98 109.77 109.56 109.25 - 0.11
 Dec 98 109.45 109.10 109.25 - 0.11

Est. index: 109.356
 Open bid: 132.164 off 5/835

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (L)	
ITL 250 million - pits of 100 pct	
Dec 96	N.A. N.A. 110.97 -0.0
Est. yield: n.a. Prev. action: 21.915	
Prev. open last: 84.109 off 443	
LIBOR 1-MONTH (CAMER)	
63 million - pits of 100 pct	
Oct 96	94.68 94.63 94.64 -0.0
Nov 96	94.73 94.73 94.76 -0.0

1.56	-3.40	13,882	Est. sales	3,369	94.66	94.64	-0.02
1.55	-3.40	11,839	Excl. sales	3,385	94.64	94.60	-0.04
1.55	-3.30	15,649	Fyfe spent	\$734,127	up 30%		
1.29	-3.32	5,442					
1.30	-3.30	527					
1.761							
373							
1.30	-0.75	4,896					

53	-0.85	1,120	Aug 99	93.87	94.98	93.82	unch
54	-0.90	1,938	Jun 99	93.87	94.98	93.82	unch
55	-0.90	1,938	Sep 99	95.05	95.97	95.04	unch
56	-0.90	30,100	Dec 99	94.93	94.85	94.91	unch
57	-0.90	2,101	Mar 00	94.97	94.90	94.96	unch
58	-0.85	1,125	Jan 00	94.91	94.84	94.90	unch
59	-0.85	1,094	Sep 00	94.81	94.78	94.83	unch
60	-0.85	2,791					
61	-0.85						
62	-0.85						
63	-0.85						
64	-0.85						
65	-0.85						
66	-0.85						
67	-0.85						
68	-0.85						
69	-0.85						
70	-0.85						
71	-0.85						
72	-0.85						
73	-0.85						
74	-0.85						
75	-0.85						
76	-0.85						
77	-0.85						
78	-0.85						
79	-0.85						
80	-0.85						
81	-0.85						
82	-0.85						
83	-0.85						
84	-0.85						
85	-0.85						
86	-0.85						
87	-0.85						
88	-0.85						
89	-0.85						
90	-0.85						
91	-0.85						
92	-0.85						
93	-0.85						
94	-0.85						
95	-0.85						
96	-0.85						
97	-0.85						
98	-0.85						
99	-0.85						
100	-0.85						

22.300 pounds, \$ per pound	
Sep 98	1.6796
Oct 98	1.6730
Nov 98	1.6738
Dec 98	1.6762
Mar 99	1.6848
Apr 99	1.6856
Est. sales 11,861 Ffrs sales 22,798	
Ffrs open int 93.52, up 1,280	
CANADIAN DOLLAR (CME)	
100.000 dollars, \$ per Can. dr	
Sep 98	46.40
Oct 98	46.86
Nov 98	46.87
Dec 98	46.87
Mar 99	46.87
Apr 99	46.87

MDY	4439	4588	4628+0.0014
Est. sales	10,315	Fyrs sales	34,845
Fyrs open	68,128	off	954
<p>GERMAN MARK (CME) 125,000 marks, 5 per mark</p>			
MDY	4439	4588	4628+0.0014
Est. sales	10,315	Fyrs sales	34,845
Fyrs open	68,128	off	954

Previous	JAPANESE YEN (CME) 12.5 million yen, 5 per 100 yen	
	Sep 98	7670 7494 7497 -0146
1246.00	Dec 98	7742 7591 7646-0009
1371.14	Mar 99	7742 7710 7743-0009
	Est. settles 12/02	Fits settles 51.58
1673.94	Fits open bid 149,444	off 1,154
1695.00	SWISS FRANC (CME) 125,000 francs, 5 per franc	

\$13.00	\$13.00	Sep 08	7200	7132	7124-0.0664
\$38.00	\$39.00	Dec 08	7280	7181	7212-0.0047
		Mar 09	7275	7245	7274-0.0048
3995.00	4005	Est. using 9.54% Fhrs using 27.943			
4040.00	4065	Fhrs open till 10:02AM, off 1.864			
5570.00	5581.00	MEXICAN PESO (MEX)			
5430.00	5430.00	500,000 pesos = 5 per peso			
		Sep 08	57602	59400	597104-0.0025
107306	107496	Dec 08	58700	58400	582104-0.0010
1036.00	1037.00	Mar 09	58220	57800	582204-0.0010

Days	Op Int	Est. sales 2,820	Fits sales 11,548
		Fits open Int 48,760	off 129
3-MONTH STERLING (CLIFFE)			
250,000 - plus of 100 pct			
Sep 96	92,560	92,560	92,560 - 0.000
Dec 96	92,970	92,970	92,940 - 0.000
Mar 97	93,530	93,260	93,300 - 0.000
Jun 97	93,580	93,580	93,560 - 0.000
Sep 97	93,920	93,470	93,770 - 0.020
Dec 97	94,270		

Mar 90	92,870	92,820	93,595	-0.030
Mar 91	92,870	92,820	93,595	-0.030
Jun 90	92,870	92,820	93,595	-0.030

Est. sales: 114,784. Prev. sales: 237,988
Prev. open bid: 1,586,727 up 4.07%

2-MONTH EUROMARK (CLIFFE)
DAM million - pts of 100 pct

Sept 96	94,530	94,515	94,530	-0.005
Oct 96	94,530	94,530	94,485	-0.025
Dec 96	94,475	94,425	94,495	-0.025

4	-02	83.124	Mar 99	96.565	96.515	96.525	-0.040
6	-03	83.514	Jun 99	96.585	96.485	96.510	-0.040
2	-03	83.514	Sep 99	96.590	96.455	96.485	-0.045
7	-02	83.575	Dec 99	96.620	96.370	96.380	-0.065
0723			Mar 00	96.425	96.370	96.380	-0.075
13			Jun 00	96.345	96.280	96.290	-0.075
0707			Sep 00	96.240	96.210	96.215	-0.075
100 pct			Est. vol:	220,993	Prev. vol:	454,328	
2	-07	71.680	Prev. open hls:	2,692,155	off	909	
6	-07	719.908					

	FFS million + plus (100 pct)	
Dec 98	94.50	94.47 - 0.02
Mar 99	94.55	94.47 - 0.05
Jun 99	94.54	94.32 - 0.05
Sept 99	94.51	94.46 - 0.05
Dec 99	94.42	94.37 - 0.05
Mar 00	94.41	94.28 - 0.06
Jun 00	94.33	94.31 - 0.06
Est. ending: 20,107		

Open bid: 295,595 up 33

2-MONTH EUROJIRA (CLIPPED)

YTL 7 million - pct of 100 pct

Sept 98	94.970	94.950	94.940	-0.070
Dec 98	94.960	94.790	94.900	-0.070

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

structure. It named Steve Chaddick as president for strategy and corporate relations, making him responsible for managing alliances. Mr. Chaddick was senior vice president of IBM's business technologies. (Bloomberg, AP)

NEW YORK — The industrial manufacturer AlliedSignal Inc. on Monday moved forward with a \$10 billion hostile bid for AMP Inc., saying it would immediately acquire an 18 percent

The action sent AMP stock up sharply on the New York Stock Exchange. It closed with a gain

AMP's "poison pill" anti-takeover plan made it prohibitively expensive.

HEATING OIL (NUMBER)	
42,000 gal, cents per gal	
Oct 98	41.20 40.40 40.55 -0.01 37.32
Nov 98	42.05 41.47 41.58 +0.02 37.64
Dec 98	42.05 42.45 42.58 +0.03 34.61
Jan 99	44.10 43.50 43.53 +0.03 34.73
Feb 99	44.60 44.18 44.18 +0.03 34.78

877	Jan 99	2,532	2,450	2,523	+0.057	31,398
2657	Feb 99	2,430	2,260	2,459	+0.039	19,988
571	Mar 99	2,305	2,230	2,305	+0.027	16,098
	Est. sales N.A. Pfts sales	53,895				
	Pfts open int 265,625, off 459					
UNLEADED GASOLINE (MMBtu)						
	42,000 gal.	cents per gal				
811	Oct 98	43.90	42.40	43.27	+0.75	35,328
517	Nov 98	44.00	43.95	43.45	+0.32	20,744
175	Dec 98	44.50	43.75	43.98	+0.12	16,172

Nov 98	13.51	13.14	13.53	-0.05	38.85
Dec 98	13.77	13.48	13.16	-0.07	38.85
Jan 99	13.91	13.63	13.63	-0.06	45.15
Feb 99	13.97	13.83	13.79	-0.04	34.75
Mar 99	14.02	13.98	13.94	-0.04	12.85
Apr 99	14.24	14.20	14.09	-0.04	12.75

Est. sales: 108,000 Prev. sales: 84,857
 Prev. open int: 264,569 up 11,454

Stock Indexes

Nov 98	N.T.	N.T.	3227.0	+120.0	3347.0
Dec 98	3264.0	3492.0	3239.5	Urch.	3492.0
Mar 99	N.T.	N.T.	3779.0	+131.0	3910.0

Est. sales: 76,441
 Open int.: 297,502 up 9,246

Commodity Indexes

	Class	Product
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1

[illegible]

ASIA/PACIFIC

Pyongyang's Stillborn Capitalism

North Korea Wary of Investors, Even in Free Trade Zone

By Don Kirk
International Herald Tribune

SEOUL — The signs proclaiming "Free Trade Zone" have been pulled down outside North Korea's special trade area that was meant to lure foreign investors, according to diplomats and discouraged business executives. And the move appears to be more than a momentary whim.

Removing the signs, they say, signals a deeper truth: that seven years after North Korea established the zone, intent on bailing out its economy with foreign capital, Pyongyang remains suspicious of international investors and reluctant to accept more than a hint of a market economy.

North Korean officials view the concept of such a zone as "too far from their society," said a European

business executive who has visited the 746 square-kilometer (288 square-mile) zone that includes the cities of Rajin and Songbong on the northeastern coast of North Korea by the Chinese and Russian borders.

While declaring their openness to foreign investment, the executive said, "They like to bite the hand that feeds them." Approximately 95 percent of the projects they talk about are not happening," he said.

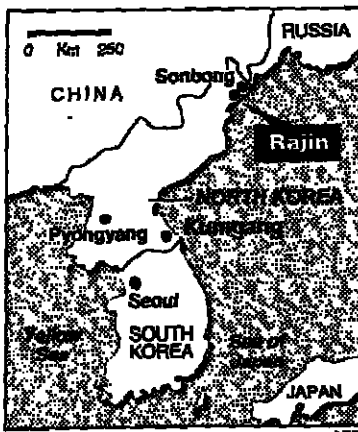
North Korea's leader, Kim Jong Il, is said to have ordered removal of the signs facing the North Korean countryside beyond the zone so that ordinary citizens would never see them — and get ideas about building up a capitalist system modeled after the zone.

The gesture suggests not merely the lack of enthusiasm among North Korean officials as they try to lure

foreign investment into an area that once appeared as the great hope for rescuing North Korea's devastated economy. It also provides an insight into the difficulties of introducing a market economy to a country whose citizens survive on barter.

"There has been no reform at all," said Cho Dong Ho, research fellow at the Korea Development Institute, a South Korean research organization. "Free markets are prevailing in rural areas, but the volume of trade in those markets is limited. They barter for rice and daily necessities because the official distribution system has collapsed."

The new constitution specifically provides for the northeastern free trade zone as well as an independent accounting system for state enterprises, but analysts note the zone has existed since 1991 and independent



NTT

accounting has been in effect for 15 years.

Even so, business throughout the country, including the zone, is declining. Analysts at the Korea Development Institute estimate that industry outside the zone is operating at 30 percent of capacity, while the average household relies on barter for 70 percent of total consumption.

Making matters worse, inside the zone, the economic crisis that now afflicts the rest of Asia from Thailand to Japan and South Korea has forced investors either to slow projects in the zone or cancel them.

Since the zone opened in 1991, hundreds of firms have signed agreements to set up factories or offices, but only about six of them are doing business there now, among them Roxel Pacific Co., which operates telecommunications in the zone, and Emperor Group of Hong Kong, which has invested \$20 million so far in building a hotel and casino near Rajin.

Actual investment in the zone totals only about \$65 million, according to the United Nations Development Program in Beijing, even though North Korea has said that 111 foreign contractors have promised to pour in about \$750 million.

"The zone is not ready for investment so far," said Cho Sun Ho, who monitors North Korean economic problems for the Korean Trade Investment Promotion Agency here. "Companies will not invest according to their contracts because the situation is not clear."

Mr. Cho questioned the United Nations' figures for investment in the zone, saying that UN officials "want the zone to succeed." By his calculation, investment in the zone since 1991 has reached about \$40 million.

But South Korea companies now appear interested in exploring the possibilities for investing in the zone despite the economic crisis that has forced most of them to cut their own business at home.

"They want to go there because the North Koreans won't let them invest anywhere else in the North," said a South Korean responsible for passing on the requests.

The only South Korean investment in North Korea so far consists of a few small factories in the west coast port of Nampo that are operated by the Daewoo Group. The Hyundai Group is to set up a tourist service to the Diamond Mountain region in the southeastern corner of North Korea, near the demilitarized zone that separates North from South Korea, but the service, originally to begin on Sept. 25, is likely to be postponed.

About 400 South Korean business executives have said they would like to attend a conference organized by Chinese authorities in Hunchun, on the Chinese border next to the zone, from Sept. 21 through Sept. 23.

North Korean officials have indicated few if any South Koreans will be able to enter the zone for a follow-up conference in Rajin on Sept. 24 through Sept. 26. The conference will also be closed to all foreign media.

China Hints It Will Cut Interest Rate

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatch

BEIJING — China's economy needs a "big cut" in official interest rates to help boost growth, and the move may come before the end of the month, according to a publication controlled by the central bank.

China Financial Information Securities weekly said Monday that the cut, aimed at spurring economic growth, could come as soon as this month. The publication did not provide a specific timetable for what would be China's fourth rate cut in less than a year.

Chinese one-year interest rates remain at about 8 percent in real terms because the inflation rate has continued to fall.

Last month, the retail price index was 3.3 percent lower than in August 1997. The consumer price index was 1.4 percent below the same month a year ago, the State Statistics Bureau reported.

Meanwhile, analysts said Monday that China's economy was showing signs of bottoming out under powerful stimulus measures that could help spur badly needed growth around Asia.

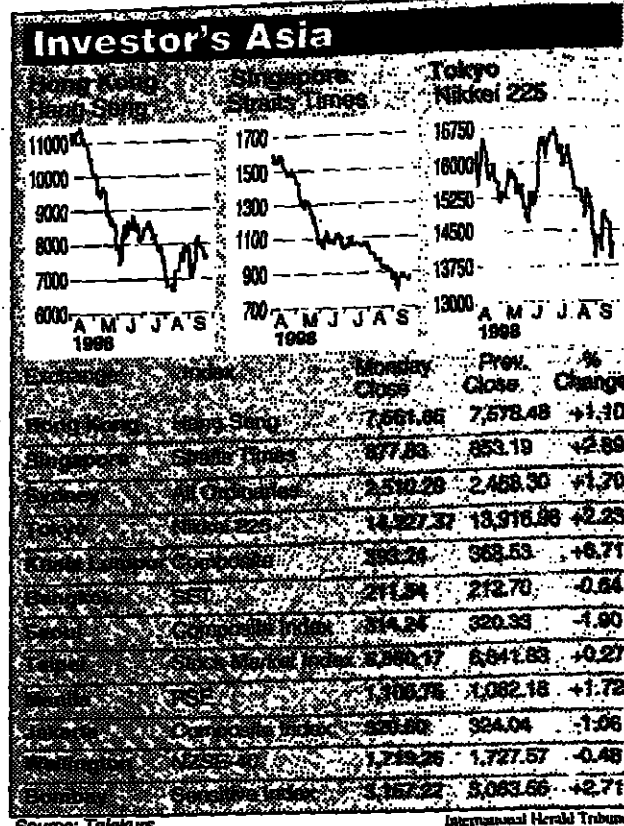
They said the emerging turnaround in China was "the most important positive news to come out of Asia this year" and that it could ease pressure for a devaluation of the yuan.

"Within three months we believe the markets will be able to see confirmed trends indicating a Chinese recovery lies ahead," the investment firm Dresdner Kleinwort Benson said in a report issued on Monday.

"The positive news would not only reduce and eventually eliminate fears of a Chinese devaluation setting off another round of beggar-thy-neighbor Asian devaluations," the report said, adding it could help fill a gap from a still weak Japanese economy.

China's leaders have repeatedly pledged not to devalue the yuan.

(Bloomberg, AP)



Very briefly:

• The Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum was negotiating a series of concessions to push forward an agreement for opening trade in nine "fast-track" industrial sectors, trade officials of the 18-member group said.

• Fiat SpA, the Italian automaker, has pledged to invest \$1 billion in India over the next five years, saying the country was its most important market outside of Europe.

• Loral Orion, a subsidiary of Loral Space & Communications Ltd., is to link with Natelco, an Indian telecommunications provider, to deliver satellite-based Internet and private network services.

• International Business Machines Corp. is to buy \$1.2 billion worth of South Korean products this year to help the country's effort to expand exports.

• About 164 former officials in Japan of the Finance Ministry or the central bank were on the boards of major banks despite a series of corruption scandals, a survey stated.

• The Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange said it would not honor after Tuesday the 112 Malaysian stocks traded on Singapore's over-the-counter exchange until the two bourses settle on a process to transfer those shares to Malaysia.

• Donald Tsang, Hong Kong's financial secretary, appealed to other governments to unite against the speculative activities of hedge funds, which have been blamed for dragging Asia into protracted financial turmoil.

Reuters, AP, Bloomberg

More Bad Economic News for Tokyo

Current-Account Surplus Widens as Number of Bankruptcies Rises

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatch

TOKYO — Japan received another dose of bleak economic data Monday, as the government said its current-account surplus widened and a private research firm said bankruptcies rose sharply.

The current-account surplus — the broadest measure of goods and services flowing in and out of Japan — jumped 53.1 percent in July from a year earlier as the nation's worst post-war recession drove down imports.

The Finance Ministry said the July surplus stood at 1.35 trillion yen (\$10.4 billion), climbing for the 16th consecutive month. Exports rose 5.9 percent, to 4.41 trillion yen, and imports fell 5.6 percent, to 2.93 trillion yen.

Compared with last year, steel-makers, machine-tool makers and automakers increased exports to the United States and Europe as sales plunged at home and in Asia. A rise

in the dollar against the yen this year has made that possible.

"The dollar is still strong, as judged by exporters, who think any level above 110 yen is profitable," said Koichi Ono, economist at Daiwa Institute of Research Ltd. "The dollar is unlikely to fall that far."

The drop in domestic demand has been devastating for Japanese companies. Teikoku Databank Ltd., a research company, said Monday that 1,534 Japanese corporations failed in August, a 15.4 percent increase from a year earlier.

The companies left debts of 1.01 trillion yen, a 49 percent increase from a year earlier.

Teikoku said the number of corporate failures was likely to keep rising sharply, citing problems in the manufacturing sector and a slump in the stock market, which may wipe out investment profits for many companies.

Corporate failures, in turn, are hobbling banks with bad loans.

The government has been trying to repair the country's failing banking sector, but so far has failed to get any concrete proposal put into action.

The governing Liberal Democratic Party put forward a new offer after attempts to broker a compromise deal went on late into the night Friday only to hit another deadlock.

Under the new proposal, Tokyo would change a law passed in February that made 13 trillion yen in public funds available to prop up struggling banks.

Now troubled banks would be required to cover bad loans with shareholder equity and their management would be forced to step down before public funds were injected, meeting two key demands of opposition lawmakers.

(Bloomberg, AP, AFP, Reuters)

NTT Mobile to List Its Shares In IPO Valued at 1 Trillion Yen

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatch

TOKYO — NTT Mobile Communications Network Inc., Japan's largest cellular phone company, said Monday it would list its shares on the first section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange on Oct. 22, following an initial public offering that analysts say could raise at least 1 trillion yen (\$7.65 billion).

NTT DoCoMo, as the company is better known, will sell 345,000 shares to the public, a 28.5 percent stake, which includes 218,000 shares owned by Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp., Japan's largest phone company.

NTT, Japan's former government monopoly for domestic phone service, has a 94.68 percent stake, or 1.5 million shares, in the cellular phone company. NTT's stake will be reduced to 67.1 percent after the cellular company goes public.

NTT Mobile Communications Network said it planned to pay an annual dividend of 3,000 yen. Until now, it has paid a 5,000 yen dividend.

The company's initial public of-

fering comes as the company is seeing rapid growth amid a boom in Japan's cellular phone market even as the country lingers in its worst recession in 50 years.

NTT said in May that its group net profit almost doubled from a year earlier to 289.9 billion yen, thanks to strong sales at the cellular company, even though profit from traditional phone service fell because of rate cuts amid intensifying competition.

NTT Mobile's group earnings for the year ended in March surged 20.5 percent to 120.6 billion yen on sales of 2.62 trillion yen, a 33.8 percent increase from previous year.

The company has signed up 57 percent of the 35 million cellular phone users in Japan.

A unit of DDI Corp., Japan's second-largest domestic long-distance phone company, has 13 percent of the market and IDO Corp., a subsidiary of automaker Toyota Motor Corp., has 9 percent. Three others control the remainder.

In trading in Tokyo on Monday, NTT shares fell 10,000 yen to 1.66 million yen. (Bloomberg, AFP)

Seoul to Acquire 2 Ailing Banks

Bloomberg News

SEOUL — The government agreed Monday to buy Commercial Bank of Korea Ltd. and Hanil Bank for 3.27 trillion won (\$2.39 billion) to help keep two of the country's biggest commercial banks afloat.

The government will own 94.76 percent of the two banks, which are to merge at the start of next year, and it aims to sell its stake to outside investors as soon as possible.

"This will set the precedent for many future mergers in the banking industry," said Yon Won Young, a director general at the Financial Supervisory Commission. "The government lends a hand and the end result will be fewer, but healthier banks."

South Korean banks have about 100 trillion won of possibly unrecoverable loans, and the government has said it will spend half that amount this year to bail them out. The government already invested 3.2 trillion won in Korea First Bank and SeoulBank.

CLINTON: President Urges World Finance Meeting

Continued from Page 1

possible grounds to impeach the president. In his speech in New York, Mr. Clinton made no reference to the Monica Lewinsky matter.

Mr. Clinton said it was important that countries that have opened themselves to the free-market system, and corporations and individuals that have conducted their own affairs responsibly, should not be unduly buffeted by a savage side of capitalism over which they had no control. To ignore those concerns, he said, would raise the risk of social unrest.

"If you consider today's economic difficulties, disruptions and plain old deep personal disappointments of now tens of millions of people around the world," he said, "it is clear to me that there is now a stark challenge not only to economic freedom but, if unaddressed, a challenge that could stem the rising tide of political liberty."

Mr. Clinton vowed that the United States would intensify efforts to encourage economic activity in the developing world.

He laid out a short-term approach to the economic crisis, saying the United States would:

• Work with Japan, Europe and other countries to spur growth.

• Expand efforts to help viable businesses in Asia "to emerge from crippling debt."

• Ask the World Bank to double its social support for Asians.

• Urge major countries to be ready to use the \$15 billion in IMF funds to stop the financial crisis from spreading to Latin America.

• Intensify efforts, through the Export-Import Bank, to generate economic activity in poorer countries.

• Urge Congress to approve new funding for the IMF.

This was Mr. Clinton's second appeal for IMF funding in recent weeks. But it is far from clear that the politically weakened president will succeed in gaining approval from Congress. Last week, a House committee declined to approve \$18 billion for the IMF, and other countries have indicated they will not provide their own share until the United States does so. The IMF, which has put together bailout packages for Asian countries and Russia totaling more than \$100 billion, said Friday that it had only \$5 billion to \$9 billion in its ordinary funds to deal with the economic turmoil.

Mr. Clinton did not specifically call for U.S. interest rates to be lowered. But he hinted at it, saying all major countries should do their part to stimulate global growth.

"The balance of risks has shifted" away from concerns about inflation and toward the need to stimulate stagnant or failing economies, he said.

The Treasury secretary, Robert Rubin, also said Mr. Clinton was not directly calling for a Fed rate cut. "He is not asking for the Fed to lower rates. He respects the independence of the Fed," Mr. Rubin told Bloomberg News. "What he was saying is that just as our focus over the past year has been restoring financial stability and growth, the rise of inflation has diminished. There needs to be a shift in focus."

NOVELL: Chief Scientist Hopes New Software Will Allow the Company to Thrive

Continued from Page 13

Even better news for the company is that a 15 percent growth in sales of the existing version of Netware in the most recent quarter suggests that the computer market is interpreting the Windows NT 5.0 delay as a signal to renew its commitment to Novell, which lost its market share advantage over Microsoft last year in the business of providing software that powers networks of desktop and central "server" computers.

Industry analysts are saying that Microsoft's technology snags, which they predict could delay the arrival of Windows NT 5.0 until next summer or later, will give Novell much-needed breathing room — and an opportunity to con-

solidate its hold over the 40 million Netware users.

"Netware 5.0 is here and Microsoft is not," said Steven Dube, a Wall Street analyst at Wasserstein, Perella & Co. "That has become a major factor."

If there is a true turnaround, Eric Schmidt, a former executive of Sun Microsystems Inc. who replaced Robert Frankenberg as Novell's chief executive in April 1997, would no doubt receive and deserve much of the credit. But a corporate revival would be just as much the story of the renewed professional passion of Mr. Major, who remains the technological soul of Novell.

Inside the technical ranks of the company, Mr. Major still maintains a reputation as a software engineer who has

long emphasized technical efficiency as the best way to achieve product performance — continuously striving to reduce delays between the network and the hard disk of individual computers.

"Drew is all about speed and performance," said Kent Prows, a Novell engineer. "His legacy is that Netware now offers the fastest path between the wire and the disk."

While Microsoft's NT 5.0 has already ballooned to about 45 million lines of code because of Microsoft's effort to make the program all things to all users, Netware is still less than a fourth that size. Industry engineers say the size advantage is almost certain to translate into a speed advantage.

That should help Mr. Major

and his technical team carry out Mr. Schmidt's strategy — a plan that goes beyond improving Netware's performance in office networks by trying to improve the performance of the entire Internet for corporate customers and Internet service providers. To supplement Mr. Major's team, Mr. Schmidt has been quietly recruiting new talent, much of it reflecting the aggressive, technology-first Silicon Valley engineering culture embodied by companies like Sun Microsystems.

Mike Sheridan, who recently left Sun for Novell, is leading a small team of Novell programmers who are building applications for the company's Netware Directory Services software — already a highly regarded piece of Net-

ware. Novell executives have come to consider it the company's most valuable asset, and they are intent on making it an Internet standard.

Directory software is the equivalent of electronic white pages, which enable computer users and other software programs to find other users, databases and resources in large computer networks.

While the World Wide Web is vaunted for enabling computer users to do many of those same tasks, anyone who has used the available search engines will attest to the need for much greater precision — especially if the Internet is being used for business and not for recreation. Novell contends that Netware Directory Services can meet that need.

MALAYSIA: Ringgit Escape via Black Markets

Continued from Page 13

would undermine Mr. Mahathir's attempt to isolate his economy. The size of black markets, by their very nature, are difficult to estimate.

Thailand and Malaysia share a land border through the mountainous jungles on the Isthmus of Kra, and the economy of the southern provinces of Thailand is largely dependent on trade and tourism with Malaysia.

Malaysian tourists visited Thailand in larger numbers in 1997 than those of any other country, and they were the second-largest spenders, pumping an estimated 16 billion baht (\$392.3 million) into

the economy. Total trade between the countries is worth about \$2 billion per year.

"We panicked about the situation for three days," one prominent businessman said, "but then had discussions with the black market traders to work out a system for determining exchange rates."

The executive, who insisted on anonymity, sketched out the illegal route by which money is already being cycled out of Malaysia.

Using techniques employed by ethnic-based banking systems and money launderers, those participating in the black market have set up front companies in Thailand and Malaysia, he said.

Malaysians who want to transfer illegally large amounts of money out of the country deposit ringgit at a black market exchange company on the Malaysian side of the border, receiving a coded sheet of paper in exchange.

Leaving the country with an amount of cash well below legal limits, the Malaysian presents the coded sheet of paper to the corresponding black market company in Thailand and is given baht for the ringgit deposited in Malaysia.

"The exchange companies use the ringgit to buy cheap Malaysian diesel, which they smuggle into Thailand," the businessman said.

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Fridays
and Saturdays
are
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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

GROUPE INDOSUEZ FUNDS FCP - ASEAN PORTFOLIO

September 4, 1998

NOTICE TO UNIT HOLDERS

By application of Article 10 (f) of the Management Regulations of Groupe Indosuez Funds Management Company S.A., the Management Company of Groupe Indosuez Funds FCP (the "Fund"), on September 4, 1998, decided the suspension of all subscriptions, conversions and redemptions in the Fund's ASEAN Portfolio (the "Portfolio"). As pricing information is still available, indicative valuations will be made and published for information purposes only. These actions are taken in view of the foreign exchange controls recently imposed in Malaysia and are taken as a precautionary measure until clarification is sought of the effect of the new controls. For further enquiries please contact your local representative office of Credit Agricole Indosuez or in Hong Kong please contact Michael Stockford at INDOSUEZ Asia S.A. on (852) 28 27 38 42.

Any termination of the suspension of all subscriptions, conversions and redemptions in the Portfolio will be duly published.

Groupe Indosuez Funds Management Company S.A.

Monday's 4 P.M.
The 1,000 most traded National Market securities
in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press.

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Sl. No.	Name of the Candidate	Grade	Roll No.	Score
1	ABHINAV K. S.	B	101	85
2	ADARSH K. S.	B	102	85
3	ADARSH K. S.	B	103	85
4	ADARSH K. S.	B	104	85
5	ADARSH K. S.	B	105	85
6	ADARSH K. S.	B	106	85
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8	ADARSH K. S.	B	108	85
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Monday's 4 P.M. Close
(Continued)

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Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100 High	Low	Latest	Change
Am. Can. Co.				100	100	100	0
Am. Oil & Gas				100	100	100	0
Am. Sugar				100	100	100	0
Am. Tobacco				100	100	100	0
Am. Water				100	100	100	0
Am. Wire				100	100	100	0
Am. Zinc				100	100	100	0
Am. Iron				100	100	100	0
Am. Steel				100	100	100	0
Am. Coal				100	100	100	0
Am. Lumber				100	100	100	0
Am. Paper				100	100	100	0
Am. Glass				100	100	100	0
Am. Rubber				100	100	100	0
Am. Leather				100	100	100	0
Am. Textile				100	100	100	0
Am. Chemical				100	100	100	0
Am. Pharmaceutical				100	100	100	0
Am. Food				100	100	100	0
Am. Beverage				100	100	100	0
Am. Entertainment				100	100	100	0
Am. Media				100	100	100	0
Am. Technology				100	100	100	0
Am. Healthcare				100	100	100	0
Am. Finance				100	100	100	0
Am. Insurance				100	100	100	0
Am. Real Estate				100	100	100	0
Am. Retail				100	100	100	0
Am. Wholesale				100	100	100	0
Am. Transportation				100	100	100	0
Am. Utilities				100	100	100	0
Am. Energy				100	100	100	0
Am. Environmental				100	100	100	0
Am. Aerospace				100	100	100	0
Am. Defense				100	100	100	0
Am. Space				100	100	100	0
Am. Telecommunications				100	100	100	0
Am. Internet				100	100	100	0
Am. Software				100	100	100	0
Am. Hardware				100	100	100	0
Am. Electronics				100	100	100	0
Am. Machinery				100	100	100	0
Am. Equipment				100	100	100	0
Am. Tools				100	100	100	0
Am. Furniture				100	100	100	0
Am. Home Goods				100	100	100	0
Am. Clothing				100	100	100	0
Am. Footwear				100	100	100	0
Am. Jewelry				100	100	100	0
Am. Watches				100	100	100	0
Am. Eyewear				100	100	100	0
Am. Optical				100	100	100	0
Am. Medical Devices				100	100	100	0
Am. Pharmaceuticals				100	100	100	0
Am. Biotechnology				100	100	100	0
Am. Agriculture				100	100	100	0
Am. Forestry				100	100	100	0
Am. Fishing				100	100	100	0
Am. Hunting				100	100	100	0
Am. Gaming				100	100	100	0
Am. Casinos				100	100	100	0
Am. Lotteries				100	100	100	0
Am. Gambling				100	100	100	0
Am. Sports				100	100	100	0
Am. Entertainment				100	100	100	0
Am. Media				100	100	100	0
Am. Technology				100	100	100	0
Am. Healthcare				100	100	100	0
Am. Finance				100	100	100	0
Am. Insurance				100	100	100	0
Am. Real Estate				100	100	100	0
Am. Retail				100	100	100	0
Am. Wholesale				100	100	100	0

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INTERNATIONAL INVESTING

Will Argentina's Dollar Peg Buckle Under Pressure? Unlikely, Experts Say

By Clifford Krauss
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — It has become almost a daily ritual. President Carlos Saul Menem and his chief economic advisers take every opportunity to promise that they will not retreat from the government's fixed exchange rate that pegs the value of the Argentine peso to the American dollar one to one.

Such pronouncements have often preceded huge devaluations in Latin America. But most Argentine economists and Wall Street analysts are taking Mr. Menem at his word, at least for now, despite concerns that the currency peg could push up interest rates and unemployment.

"I think it will hold," said Jorge Mariscal, chief investment strategist for Latin America at Goldman Sachs. Before devaluing, Mr. Mariscal said, Argentina would, in a severe crisis, probably "dollarize" its economy as Panama has for decades — replacing its currency with dollars.

In part, the cautious optimism that Argentina will not have to devalue comes from the slight strengthening in the yen in recent weeks. That has relieved concerns that China will have to devalue, which in turn has helped Hong Kong sustain its currency peg to the American dollar. But if the yen slides again, or the Brazilian real suddenly collapses, Argentina could face deep financial trouble.

"At this point the only way I could foresee a change is if capital flight were so massive it would mean everyone would convert their pesos into dollars," said Martin Redrado, a former Menem adviser who runs an economic research center here. "But so far the Argentine banks have weathered this crisis very well."

The Argentine program has attracted global attention recently, with Indonesia and Russia considering similar policies. Indonesia rejected a peg to the dollar, while Russia has to adopt a rescue plan.

All five presidential candidates vying to replace Mr. Menem in elections next year have promised not to replace the peg because of fears that a change of policy could mean a return to economic

mismanagement.

Faced with an inflation rate of 2,300 percent and a run on the banks, Mr. Menem installed the currency peg in 1991. Within weeks, the inflation rate plummeted and has stabilized at around 1 percent in the past three years.

Currency stability and an aggressive government program of privatizing public agencies drew a flood of foreign investment, which in turn stimulated strong economic growth rates that peaked at 8 percent last year.

The currency peg is set by a law that prohibits the government from printing new pesos unless they are backed by dollars or gold reserves in the central bank. Other laws require private banks to keep 25 percent of their reserves in the

central bank. As added insurance, the government has negotiated lines of credit with a number of investment banks, including Goldman Sachs & Co., Morgan Stanley & Co. and Lehman Brothers.

Despite the growing economic crisis in Venezuela and Brazil, the Argentine government reports that it has \$24.5 billion in reserves in the central bank, slightly more than the total amount of pesos in circulation. Even more impressive, local economists note, is that private bank deposits actually grew last month by five-tenths of a percent despite the bad news from Asia and Russia.

"The tangible economic gains from the convertibility program argue heavily in favor of retention of convertibility despite any ill consequences," said

Lawrence Goodman, chief economist at Santander Investment, the investment banking arm of Banco Santander.

Mr. Goodman noted that when faced with a similar economic crisis after the Mexican devaluation in 1994, Mr. Menem did not budge from the peg despite rising interest rates and an unemployment rate that climbed as high as 18 percent. Unemployment has since fallen to 14.2 percent.

Still, convertibility has a price. Because it is linked to a strong dollar, Argentine exports are expensive and are dropping. According to the latest government statistics, Argentina's trade deficit in July climbed to \$741 million, more than double the amount of the month before.

4 Small-Cap Funds Reopen Their Gates

By Tim Quinson
Bloomberg News

BOSTON — Investors looking for any sign that the rout in U.S. small-company stocks is nearing an end may take heart.

Four relatively successful small-cap mutual funds are reopening to new investors because their managers say they want money to buy stocks that recent market declines have made dirt cheap.

Since April, the Russell 2000 index — the benchmark for small-cap funds — is down more than 28 percent.

"I haven't seen so many buying opportunities since we started the fund three years ago," said Steven Reid, manager of Oakmark Small Cap Fund, which has fallen 27.7 percent so far this year and reopened to investors this month. "It's not just stocks that are reporting earnings disappointments that are going down. Anything with a ticker symbol is going down these days."

The fund closed its doors in June 1997 on concern it was getting too big to be managed effectively. At the time, it was a high-flier even though small-cap stocks generally were lagging shares of big companies. Oakmark Small Cap rose 40 percent in both 1996 and 1997.

One stock Mr. Reid likes in this

battered market is R.G. Barry Corp., the largest U.S. manufacturer of slippers. The shares traded at about 11.5 times the earnings per share forecast for this year and less than 10 times the estimate for next year, he said.

Other small-cap funds opening their doors again to new investors are Wasatch Micro-Cap Fund and Wasatch Aggres-

'Our portfolio managers wanted cash to buy stocks at lower levels. With a closed fund, there's almost no money around.'

sive Equity Fund, run by Wasatch Advisors Inc., starting Sept. 21, and Heartland Value Fund, which Heartland Advisors Inc. is reopening on Nov. 9.

"We're value investors, and we haven't seen valuations so low in more than three years," said Eric Miller, co-manager of Heartland Value.

Mr. Miller and his co-manager, William Nasgrovitz, closed the fund about three years ago, saying the market was getting fully valued. Its assets peaked this year at about \$2.4 billion and have since slipped to about \$1.54 billion.

Fund companies deny they are opening the funds because the decline in assets caused by the market slump is reducing their management fees.

"Ours is a stock market-related decision, not a business-related one," said James Milligan, marketing director of Salt Lake City-based Wasatch Advisors, which manages a total of about \$1 billion of assets.

"If it was a marketing decision, I would have made it," he said. The move was made by our portfolio managers, who wanted cash to buy stocks at lower levels.

With a closed fund, there's almost no money around to buy stocks."

Mr. Milligan said the \$111.2 million Micro-Cap Fund will reopen after a year of being shut to new investors and stay open until assets reach \$150 million.

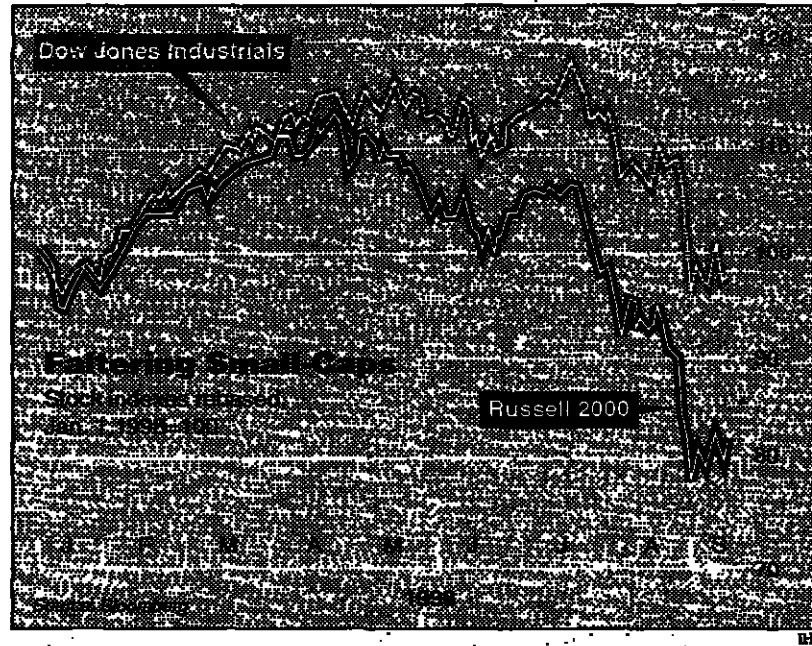
"We're talking about an extra \$40 million of assets, which translates into profits of maybe \$100,000," he said.

"It's not a lot of money for a firm that earns millions. In fact, it might cost the firm money because of all the paperwork tied to reopening a fund."

Micro-Cap has declined 8.78 percent this year, and Aggressive Equity has fallen 18.3 percent.

Mr. Miller said his Heartland Value Fund will accept only new investments that are at least \$25,000 in an effort to attract only those investors who take a long-term perspective.

Given the fund's performance, it is



unlikely that scores of new investors will flock to it. The fund rose at an annual rate of 7.25 percent in the three-year period through Sept. 9, ranking No. 39 of 205 small-cap stock funds tracked by Bloomberg Fund Performance.

"We're not expecting that a lot of cash will come in," Mr. Miller said. "We've been out of the limelight and our performance has been pedestrian."

The fund's returns are consistent with what has happened to the U.S. market over the past three years, a period when large-cap stocks outperformed small-cap stocks by a wide margin.

The Standard & Poor's 500-stock index — the benchmark for large-cap stocks — rose at an annual rate of 21.1 percent the past three years, and the Russell 2000 gained at a rate of 4.9 percent.

European Bourses Strengthen Links

Reuters

PARIS — Financial futures and options exchanges in Germany, France and Switzerland took a first step Monday in the march toward a common electronic trading platform.

Eurex, the combined German and Swiss derivatives exchange, and France's MATIF/MONEP exchange said they had signed an agreement letting the members of their respective bourses trade each other's products, otherwise known as cross-membership.

The cross-membership deal is the first concrete step taken by the bourses since signing a memorandum of understanding in February, creating the grouping known as Euro Alliance.

The agreement may also soothe relations between Paris and Frankfurt, the Paris Bourse suffered a severe setback in July when Eurex Deutschland's parent, Deutsche Boerse AG, signed a deal to cooperate with the London Stock Exchange for cash equities trading.

The Euro Alliance goal is to build electronic links between exchanges to allow, for example, a Chicago-based Eurex member both to trade MATIF products and have them taken into account when Eurex calculates how much money must be put up to back the positions.

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For information please contact:
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IOC Wants Unity On Drug Policies

SOCER Dimitar Dimitrov, coach of the Bulgarian champion, Liteks, was appointed Monday to head the country's national squad in place of Hristo Bonev, who resigned. Dimitrov, 39, gained popularity last year when he led Liteks, a newcomer in the premier league, to its first championship title. He earlier coached Neftochimik in the Black Sea town of Burgas. (AP)

Aikman's latest injury came on the second of two runs around the right end. He picked up three yards on the first run, when all of his receivers were covered. He was forced to run again on the next

Saints 19, Panthers 14 Danny Wuerffel, given a chance to start at quarterback when Billy Joe Hobert was knocked out for the season last week, shook off constant pressure and led the host Saints to their first 2-0 start since 1993. Doug Brien kicked two long field goals to get the Saints close, and they scored the winning touchdown with 9:15 left on a 15-yard run by Ray Zellers.

Wuerffel, the 1996 Heisman Trophy

Raiders 20, Giants 17 Greg Davis kicked a 26-yard field goal with 1:59 remaining as Oakland gave its new coach Jon Gruden his first victory in a penalty-plagued game.

Oakland's Eric Turner sacked Danny Kannel for an 11-yard loss and then intercepted his fourth-down pass to end



Ravens 24, Jets 10 Rod Woodson had two interceptions, returning the second 60 yards for the clinching touchdown, and Jermaine Lewis went 69 yards on a punt return to lead the visiting Ravens.

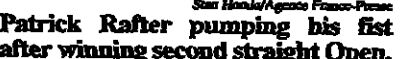
Dolphins 13, Bills 7 Miami sacked Rob Johnson eight times and limited visiting Buffalo to 187 yards. Dan

The Bears (0-2), 24-23 losers to Jacksonville last week when they couldn't score from the 1-yard line with four minutes left, again muffed a chance to win in the fourth quarter.

Versfeld saw his major rival in 200-meter backstroke, Adam Ruckwood, eliminated in the heats and was a comfortable winner in 1:59.67. Ad-

"Words can't explain it," Lomu said. "It's a once in a lifetime opportunity that we got. I'm absolutely astounded, flabbergasted by the amount of people here who know about rugby."

The tennis that Pollard, Newcombe and Roche learned to play was perfectly suited to the grass courts that predominated and the rugged, proactive, nation-building spirit with which their Australian generation was imbued. It was characterized by controlled aggression, repeated assaults on the net and athleticism



It had been strength against strength, but the smaller and more determined man had proven stronger. "Now I feel last year wasn't such a fluke," said Rafter, the sixth man in the Open era to defend this title. "This year I feel I've consolidated."

"Last year, I was jumpy and nervous; I was all over the place," Rafter said. "This year, although I got lucky in the beginning, I felt that I had a better chance."

Las Vegas	Seattle	1 0 0 1,000	71	14
Phoenix, 5-1	Kansas City	1 1 0 500	71	29
Orlando, 5-1	Oakland	1 1 0 500	28	45
NATIONAL FOOTBALL CONFERENCE				
AFC East	Dallas	1 1 0 500	61	52
AFC West	N.Y. Giants	1 1 0 500	41	44
AFC Central	San Francisco	0 0 0 500	24	31
AFC South	Arizona	0 2 0 500	24	71
AFC North	Philadelphia	0 2 0 500	12	55
NFL PLAYOFFS				
Green Bay	2 0 0 1,000	61	34	
Minnesota	2 0 0 1,000	69	38	
San Diego	2 0 0 1,000	55	41	
Detroit	0 2 0 500	47	72	
Tampa Bay	0 2 0 500	22	54	
WFLA				
Atlanta	2 0 0 1,000	36	26	
New Orleans	2 0 0 1,000	43	31	
San Francisco	0 1 0 1,000	36	30	
Carolina	0 2 0 500	39	38	
St. Louis	0 2 0 500	48	62	
AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE				
Edmonton 24	New York Jets 10			
Albany 13	Buffalo 7			
New Orleans 19	Carolina 14			
Pittsburgh 17	Chicago 12			
Chicoutimi 24	Detroit 25	OT		
Quebecville 21	Kansas City 16			
Minnesota 38	Los Angeles 21			
Atlanta 17	Philadelphia 12			
San Diego 15	Tennessee 7			
Green Bay 23	Tampa Bay 15			
Calgary 3	Seattle 3			
Dumfri 43	Dallas 23			
Oakland 20	New York Giants 17			
New England 29	Indianapolis 6			
CANADIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE				
SUNDAY RESULTS				
Hamilton 33	Montreal 7			
Winnipeg 34	Saskatchewan 35			
THE AP TOP 25				
Top 25 teams in AP college football poll, with first-place teams in parentheses, based on through Sept. 7, total points earned on 25 points per 1st place vote and through 1 point for 25th place vote and ranking in previous poll.				
	Record	Pts	Pts	
1. Ohio St. (57)	9-0	1,523	4	
2. Florida (9)	9-0	1,425	1	
3. Nebraska (1)	7-1	1,370	1	
4. UCLA (1)	1-1	1,327	6	
5. Tennessee (22)	9-0	1,444	6	
6. Tennessee	7-1	1,353	8	

LSU	1-0	1,348	7
Penn St.	2	1,293	6
Washington	1-0	1,157	11
N.C. Virginia	2-4	1,074	12
Florida St.	1	987	10
D. Georgia	2-0	919	15
S. Syracuse	1-1	874	19
Florida St.	1	771	27
N.C. Colorado	2-0	722	16
A. Alabama	2-0	698	21
Texas Tech.	1-0	562	18
N.E. Southern Cal.	2-0	520	22
Vest. Virginia	0-1	456	20
N.C. Carolina S.	2-0	434	4
T. Missouri	1	330	23
Oregon	2-0	245	24
D. Mohr Dome	1-1	199	10
A. Arkansas	2-0	161	25
N.E. Mississippi St.	2-0	119	10

Others receiving votes: Virginia Tech 54, Kentucky 89, Arizona St. 46, Colorado St. 44, Florida A.M., N.C. Central 97, Michigan 49, B.S. 44, Penn State 22, N.C. State 21, Boston College 22, Tulane 20, Miami, Okla. George Tech 14, Texas 14, Auburn 13, Cent. Florida, 12, Michigan St. & Tenna Tech 4, Purdue 3, Arkansas 2, Washington St. 1.

CRICKET

**SARANATHA CUP
PRACTITION VS. INDIA**
STADIUM IN TORONTO

October 2: 24-0
Practition won by 45 runs.
Practition won by 61 runs. 5-match series led 1-1.

GOLF

CANADIAN OPEN

Final scores Sunday at \$2.2 million 1988
LPGA Canadian Open, played on 7,712-yard
par-72 Glen Abbey Golf Club course in
Mississauga, Ontario (between six first playoff
rounds). U.S. women's stroke:

Billy Andrade	66-69-69-69=275
Louie Fildes	67-67-68-71=275
Sharon Case	70-69-68-68=275
Virginia Hughes, Ann, Glenn Day	72-72-64-64=280
Jill Janzen	71-69-67-73=280
Kathy Skene	72-71-71-69=281
Michelle Lyne, Brit.	75-70-66-70=281
Joey DeSanto	76-68-68-70=282
Christina Strick	75-73-73-71=283

Chris DiMarco
Scott Verpeck
W O P
1. Tiger Woods
2. David Duggan
3. Ernie Els
4. Davis Love
5. Mark O'Meara
6. Nick Price
7. Colin Montgomerie
8. Les Westrum
9. Phil Mickel
10. Fred Couples
11. Vitor Ribero
12. Alessandro Chi
13. Greg Norman
14. Paul Fournier
15. Jasper Parmenter

S
SPAIN
Orlando L. Alvarez
Mellorzo 2. Ely

MEXICO
Miami 4. D.C. United
Chicago 3. Dallas
San Jose 3. Colo
Tempa Bay 2.

T
TENNIS
Late

LATE
Patrick Rafter
Philippopoulos

1. Pete Sampras
2. Andre Agassi
3. Marcelo Rios
4. Carlos Moya
5. Andre Agassi
6. Richard Krajicek
7. Yevgeny Kafelnikov
8. Tim Henman
12. Gervase Prince
13. Andre Agassi
14. Andre Agassi

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE—Recalled LHP Greg Mielke of QF Greg Mortimer, C Brian Bonas and INF Ron Bellard from Louisville, 11.

ST. LOUIS—Activated C Todd Hussey from 15-day disabled list.

ST. LOUIS—Activated LHP Mark Livingston from 15-day disabled list.

ST. LOUIS—Recalled INF Archi Clements from Las Vegas.

ST. LOUIS—Recalled LHP Roberts Ramirez off INF and activated RHP Steve Rogers.

ST. LOUIS—Noted INF Eddie Williams for emergency.

FOOTBALL

ARIZONA—Signed DT Jim Clark, Signed DE Scot Simpson to 1-year contract.

CHICAGO—Signed WR Willie Jackson, WR Willie Davis, Signed WR Freddie Stogard, Signed DL Leroy Cherry.

MIAMI—Activated WR Nate Jacobson, Signed DT Fred Taylor.

N.Y. GIANTS—Signed CB Carlton Green, Signed DT Walcott T. Andy Hanson, Signed P Mike Coffey.

PHILADELPHIA—Signed RB Darrell Austin to 2-year contract.

ST. LOUIS—Announced resignation of Frank Ganss, Signed RB Mike Wright, Wayne Seaver signed 1-year contract.

TENNESSEE—Put OL Eric Nagler on injured reserve, Released G Evan Pugh.

NATIONAL HOKEY LEAGUE

BOSTON—Signed D Roy Bourque to 2-year contract, Signed G Eric Nicksman and D Dave MacLean.

BUFFALO—Re-signed C Scott Nicks to 1-year contract.

CAROLINA—Signed G Arhars into 1-year contract, Signed D Steve Howe to 1-year contract.

CALGARY—Named James Hickey assistant coach.

COLORADO—Signed C Stephens Yelle to 24 year contract.

DALLAS—Signed G Marty Ture to 2-year contract, Signed D Doug Klumpp to 1-year contract. Re-signed D Richard Melnick.

DENVER—Signed G Eric Pichard to 1-year contract.

OTTAWA—Signed Jacques Maréchal coach, to 1-year contract, Signed RW Mike Murray to a 1-year contract, Named Mike Murphy assistant coach.

PORTLAND—Signed

NORTH CAROLINA—Reinstated DB Karlen Soderberg and WR Dinn Black to football team.

PHOENIX—Signed WR Jerry Smith to 1-year contract, Signed P Kevin Davis to 1-year contract, Signed P

SPORTS

King of Wrigley Field Brings Dreams to Barrio

By Sylvia Moreno
Washington Post Service

SAN PEDRO DE MACORIS, Dominican Republic — The first order of business on this hot morning at El Play de Mexico — a baseball park — is to get a scrawny horse out of left field. Roberto Gomez, the coach, orders the first three boys who show up for practice. "Get that horse out of here!"

They romp into knee-high weeds and lead the animal out into the barrio, where it wanders aimlessly among the chickens and children scampering across the deeply rutted dirt road as merengue music blasts out of the window of one of the many ramshackle houses.

This is the field where Sammy Sosa, the Chicago Cubs outfielder who on Sunday hit his 61st and 62nd home runs of the season, got his start, and this is the poverty he escaped. These boys — students at the Sammy Sosa Escuela de Baseball — may not have Sosa's talent, but he has seen to it that they have more opportunities. From computers in the schools to improved water to baseball instruction, he is changing the face of San Pedro, which has produced more major league baseball players per capita than any other town in history.

"Do you know who Sammy Sosa is?" 17-year-old Simon Soriano, one of the school's students, asks a visitor in Spanish after sending six balls sailing over the "360" painted on the aqua-colored wall behind center field. "I'm going to be just like him."

That is a tall order. Only one other player in major league history (Mark McGwire of the St. Louis Cardinals) has hit as many home runs in one season as Sosa. The two are now tied, having engaged in a friendly race for the record through most of the season, with McGwire first to surpass Roger Maris's total of 61, which had stood as the record for 37 years.

Soriano and his teammates at Sosa's school already have advantages their hero never dreamed of. Sosa was 6 when he went to work, and spent his childhood shining shoes, selling oranges and washing cars for pennies to help his widowed mother support the family of six children. He did not start playing baseball until he was 14, when his older brother, Luis, who saw his brother's raw potential, gave him permission to stop working and allowed him to devote his time to the game.

Sammy swung his way out of crushing poverty — and took his family with him. Today Sosa, 29, has a four-year, \$42.5 million contract with the Cubs. Luis and two sisters run businesses that Sammy helped them establish. He remodeled his grandmother's house, gave his mother, Lucrecia, a new home and took his own wife and children out of this dusty town and into the more affluent Santo Domingo, the Dominican capital.

San Pedro, a crowded coastal town of about 120,000 where cars, motor scooters and horse-drawn carts vie for the right-of-way on rutted roads, sits in the heart of the island's sugar mill industry. But its best-known sport is its baseball players. Seven of the 62 Dominican players on the opening day rosters of U.S. teams are from here, and Dominicans far outnumber other foreign-born players in Major League Baseball.

The residents of San Pedro have baseball in their

blood. Kids play pickup ball with broomsticks and rocks, beach balls or balls made of socks and rags. The poorest make gloves out of halved milk cartons.

Baseball is not just the national sport, it is the Dominican dream. "When I'm a man, I'll go to New York to play," says Rafaelito Perez, 9, who has had no schooling and shames shoes to help support his family.

In San Pedro, myths abound as to why Dominicans are successful ballplayers. Some say it is because of a diet that includes cod, crab, cornmeal cakes and sugar cane juice. Some believe that Santeria, a ritual of animal sacrifices and sorcery, helps ballplayers succeed.

Many others say it is simple economics, in a country where wages in the sugar cane fields and sugar refineries may bring between \$100 and \$260 a month.

"Many play to try to get ahead and, therefore, help their families," said Aramis Avila, a former trainer at the Chicago White Sox spring training camp in Sarasota, Florida, who is now a security guard here.

"There's a lot of poverty, and I can tell you that no rich person has made it to the major leagues. It's the poor ones that get there, just like Sammy Sosa."

The Sosa baseball school, opened last November, caters to the poor ones. Boys are chosen, given room and board, training and instruction for free in San Pedro and then showcased to the major league scouts who flock to this Caribbean island. The long-range plan is to offer the boys English classes and classroom instruction on baseball technique, said Juan Francisco Tolentino, an instructor.

LUIS SOSA OWNS and operates the school. Because it receives commissions when students are signed by major league teams, Sammy Sosa cannot own the school or profit from it.

"These boys may not look like much, but they have the potential to develop," said Julian Jose, another instructor who also grew up with the Sosas and played minor league ball. "Sosa's desire is to help them because he didn't have that."

Since the school opened, five teenagers have been signed by four major league organizations (the Cubs, the New York Mets, the Houston Astros and the Arizona Diamondbacks) for amounts ranging from \$7,000 to \$15,000, Jose said.

They will play on their summer league teams on the island, and if they work hard and are disciplined — as Jose repeatedly tells the boys — they can make their way through baseball's intricate farm system and into the major leagues.

"In these boys, it's the desire, not just to work, but the fervent desire to get to the major leagues that helps," Jose said. "They have little education, poor economic circumstances, problems at home, the street, girls — all those barriers."

"It's very difficult. But the goal, that love of baseball, has helped them break all the barriers they had to get here."

And what fuels that desire?

"The majority of us are poor. We have to work more to get the family ahead," said Soriano, who dreams of making it to the Cubs or the New York Yankees. Then he could buy a vehicle for his widowed father and for each of his five brothers and sisters, and a house big

enough to shelter them all.

The baseball school is but one of several Sosa projects in San Pedro. In recent years, Sosa has funded the installation of almost a dozen water wells and donated 200 computers for the public schools. He built a two-story retail center called Plaza 30-30 ("30-30" is a statistical designation for players who hit 30 homers and steal 30 bases in a season; Sosa first accomplished that feat in 1993).

SOSA also has lavished much of his wealth on his family. He, his wife and four children live in a grand house in Santo Domingo and own an array of luxury cars, including a Ferrari and a Rolls-Royce. But he still returns to San Pedro, about an hour and a half east, for batting practice during the offseason and makes himself accessible to the locals.

A few years ago, he paid for the reconstruction of the four-room wooden house of his grandmother, Rosa Julia Sosa, who lives in nearby Consuelo. In her small living room, a huge religious picture far outshines a color photo of Sammy. But on the front exterior of her house, Rosa Julia Sosa, 85, glued a magazine article about Sammy and his family with a headline that reads, in Spanish, "Money Isn't Everything."

"I feel proud because he was a humble boy and today he's become a great professional," she said.

Sosa's mother, Lucrecia, 59, once lived in a two-room hovel with her six children after Sosa's father, Juan Bautista Montero, died of a heart attack in 1975. She turned to selling lottery tickets and making food to sell on street corners to factory workers to help support the family. Last year for Mother's Day, Sosa gave her an eight-room, eight-bath, two-story stucco house. Sosa salutes his mother after every home run by touching his heart and blowing kisses. "Everything I need, he gives me," Lucrecia Sosa said. "He's a very good son, a good brother and a good father."

The race between Sosa and McGwire for the home run record is noted daily on the front pages of local newspapers, which run seven to nine pages on Major League Baseball alone. Although the country's three national political parties are in a bitter battle for power and President Leonel Fernandez Reyna is vying with a newly elected opposition Senate, all eyes and ears are on Sosa and McGwire.

Many people here believe that Sosa will be ahead of McGwire when the season ends. But already there has been cause for celebration. This year Sosa broke the single-season home run record by a Latin American player (47), shared by Juan Gonzalez of Puerto Rico (1996), Andres Galarraga of Venezuela (1996) and George Bell (1987), another San Pedro native.

Sosa's arrival in the Dominican Republic at the end of the season has been greeted in the past with parades, car caravans and daylong festivities in San Pedro. This year, the plans for his homecoming are already under way. But the celebration may be held a little later than in seasons past, because the often hard-luck Cubs have a chance to make the playoffs for the first time since 1989. Asked how his home country was responding to his incredible season, Sosa said: "Oh, you don't want to know. When I have a lot of good friends and family in my country that are going crazy."



Sammy Sosa launching his 62d homer of the season out of Wrigley Field.

Yanks' Swoon Continues

The Associated Press

David Cone, bidding for his first 20-victory season in 10 years, was strymed as the Toronto Blue Jays rallied for a 5-3 triumph over the New York Yankees and moved within three games of Boston in the AL wild-card race.

The victory Sunday gave Toronto its third triumph in four games over the host Yankees, and with their 14th victory in 16 games, the Blue Jays are as close to the Red Sox as they have been since May 30.

New York, meanwhile, continued its late-season slide. The Yankees are 5-8 in their last 13 and 11-14 in their last 25 games. Derek Jeter drove in two runs for New York.

Kelvim Escobar (6-2) allowed three runs and five hits in 5½ innings, and Toronto's bullpen combined for scoreless relief the rest of the way. Dan Plesac struck out Paul O'Neill with two runners on in the seventh, and Robert Person, Toronto's fifth reliever, pitched the ninth for his fourth save.

Detroit Rays 10, Rangers 5 Wade Boggs hit his fourth career grand slam, and host Tampa Bay again played the spoiler role.

The expansion team took two of three games from Texas, which remained one game behind division-leading Anaheim in the AL West after the Angels' loss to Baltimore.

Juan Gonzalez of the Rangers became the first AL player since 1949 to reach 150 RBIs in a season. His 42d homer, a two-run shot, gave him 151 RBIs.

Oakland 12, Angels 7 In Baltimore, Rafael Palmeiro had three hits and drove in the go-ahead run as the Orioles squandered a six-run lead before completing a three-game sweep.

Atlanta 9, Twins 6 In Minneapolis, Ben Grieve hit a three-run homer off Rick Aguilera (3-8) in the 12th as Oakland finished off a three-game sweep.

Figure 4, Red Sox 1 In Boston, not even Steve Avery's turn in the rotation could end the Red Sox slide, with Tony Clark's tie-breaking three-run homer leading Detroit.

Indians 6, White Sox 3 Richie Sexson hit a two-out, three-run homer in the eighth inning as host Cleveland avoided a sweep at the hands of Chicago.

Mariners-Royals The Seattle-Kansas City contest was canceled because of rain. The game will not be made up since it was the final contest scheduled between the two.

In the National League:

Mets 1, Expos 0 In Montreal, Brian McRae threw out Shane Andrews at home to end the game and doubled in the only run.

Giants 4, Rockies 3 In San Francisco, Barry Bonds erased a 3-1 deficit when he hit a three-run homer off long-time nemesis Chuck McElroy (6-4) in the eighth inning.

Pedro 5, Padres 4 A day after host San Diego clinched the NL West, Bobby Bonilla hit a go-ahead sacrifice fly in the 10th off Donnie Wahlberg (5-4).

Cardinals 3, Astros 2 With Mark McGwire already out of the game, St. Louis prevented Houston from clinching its second straight NL West title.

McGwire went 0-for-2 and left with minor back spasms after four innings.

Marlins 6, Braves 5 In Atlanta, Jesus Sanchez (7-8) struck out a career-high 10 in seven-plus innings as Florida prevented Atlanta from clinching its seventh straight division title.

Diamondbacks 5, Reds 0 In Cincinnati, Andy Benes's bid to pitch Arizona's first no-hitter was broken up with one out in the ninth on rookie Sean Casey's single.

Phillies 4, Pirates 1 In Philadelphia, Bobby Abreu broke a tie with a two-run, upper-deck homer to right field and Paul Byrd (4-2) allowed three hits in seven innings.

SOSA: 'It's Unbelievable,' Cubs' Slugger Says as He Catches McGwire With Homer No. 62

Continued from Page 1

from a milk carton in San Pedro de Macoris, now has all the momentum.

After Sosa's record-tying blast, it took three curtain calls to sate the overflow crowd of 40,846, the largest this year at Wrigley. The crowd roared for five minutes until the game resumed, and buzzed for an hour after with chants of "Sammy! Sammy!"

After the game, Sosa conducted interviews in two languages and received congratulatory phone calls from Randy Maris, one of Roger's sons, and from Bud Selig, the commissioner of baseball and an owner of the Milwaukee Brewers.

"It's unbelievable," Sosa said graciously in words that echoed McGwire's after he hit his 62d homer. "I have to say what I did is for the people of Chicago, for America, for my mother, for my wife, my kids and the people I have around me." He went on to name even the manager of the opposing team.

Sosa would have had another chance for a home run Sunday if the veteran Mark Grace had not hit one to beat the Brewers in the 10th inning, 11-10. Sosa, who, would, have, batted, next, was so happy he hugged the umpire.

"I'm sorry that I hit that home run so Sammy couldn't come up to the plate," Grace said.

For Chicago baseball fans, the significant event of the day was when the Cubs raised the "W" flag above the scoreboard for a victory. Chicago scored one game ahead of the New York Mets in the competition for the final spot in the National League playoffs. The Mets also won a close one, 1-0, in Montreal. The Cubs have not played a postseason game since 1989.

When asked how he felt about the homers, Sosa said, "I have a good feeling we're going to make it to the playoffs."

As McGwire broke Maris's record Sept. 8, Sosa might have begun trying too hard to hit home runs. He went five days without coming close to a homer. McGwire was the toast of the world with 62,

and Sosa remained four back at 58, the race conceded even by Sosa, who continued to declare, "Mark is the man."

The foul-pole, oracles at Wrigley Field disagreed on Sosa's patience.

Billy Williams, the Hall of Famer and Cubs coach, whose No. 26 hangs from the right field pole, said: "You could see it a few times in Pittsburgh and St. Louis; overswinging a bit. All the hoopla about the home runs has to get in your way."

Ernie Banks, the Hall of Famer whose No. 14 hangs from the left field pole, gently disagreed. "He's not pressing. He's landed it extremely well."

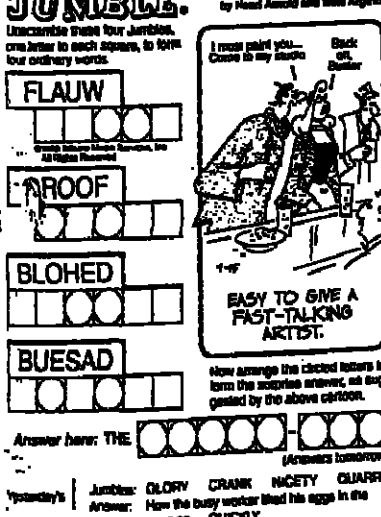
Sosa showed grace over the weekend by muting his celebration. After he hit No. 60 on Saturday, he didn't even smile, instead just waved his cap to the crowd and took his seat. But when Orlando Merced hit the game-winning homer in the ninth, Sosa was the first home plate. On Sunday, he helped carry Grace off the field.

Both of Sosa's home runs Sunday sailed over the ivy-covered wall in left

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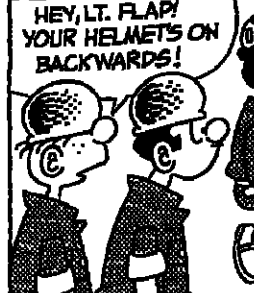
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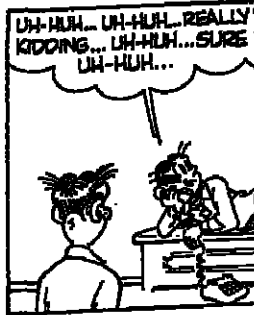
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Bugs in Boxes

NEW YORK — Last Wednesday we were standing up by the Capitol when the vans pulled up with 36 boxes. The man next to me said, "What's in the boxes?" I said, "I believe one of the boxes has a dress in it." "Whose dress?" "I have no idea. It might be returned for altering." "He said, 'What's in that other box?'" "I think a Secret Service man. A small one, of course. Ken Starr wants to make sure that all the evidence is delivered to Congress, and he has to produce at least one Secret Service man in a box to make his evidence credible." "What else is in them?" "Linda Tripp's tapes. They're so hot that they are in a fireproof box. You can hear voices coming out of them."



Art Buchwald

"Why does Starr need so many boxes for one high-crime-and-misdemeanors case?" "He gathered so much evidence from the grand jury that he decided to put it in all those boxes."

'Wonderland' Wins at Deauville

Agence France-Press

DEAUVILLE, France — A comedy made a double scoop at the 24th Deauville film festival, as the grand jury opted for a film it thought would touch a broad public. "Next Stop, Wonderland," the second feature film by Brad Anderson, took both the Grand Prize for American Independent Cinema and the Public Prize. Lisa Cholodenko's "High Art" took the Jury's Prize, while the Critics' Prize went to Bill Condon's "Gods and Monsters."

The 10-person jury was presided over by the French director Jean-Paul Rappeneau, who made "Cyrano de Bergerac," and featured the actors Ewan McGregor and Liam Neeson and the American writer Russell Banks.

Music Doesn't Pay in Russia — at Least in Money

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Vladislav Bulakhov and his young 16-piece chamber orchestra were a big hit when they performed at Moscow's prestigious conservatory this month. The seats were sold out. The concert hall reverberated with ovations.

Yet The Seasons, as the orchestra is known, walked away without a kopeck to show for its polished performance. All the ticket sales went to pay the rent for the concert hall.

Russia's artists have never had it easy. With the ruble gyrating like a yo-yo, their already difficult existence has become even more tenuous.

Corporate sponsors have vanished. Well-paid gigs for businesses have dried up. Prices have soared. But Russians are still flocking to concerts, and Bulakhov's orchestra is determined to survive. This is how it gets by.

Dmitri Dolganov, a slender 25-year-old cellist who sports a ponytail, earns about \$150 to \$250 a month from his work in the orchestra — barely enough to cover his rent.

So he plays his cello for handouts in an underground passage near the subway stop for the Lenin Library, a stone's throw from the Kremlin, sometimes earning as little as 30 rubles a day — \$2 to \$3 at current exchange rates.

Alexander Balashov, who plays the viola, lives with his parents and younger brother in a three-room apartment, and works after-hours at recording studios for \$10 to \$15 a session. Balashov, 25, uses his modest income to help support the family.

Lyudmila Ryzhova, 45, the first violinist, gives music lessons for paltry sums.

"The success of this orchestra is the main goal in my life," she said matter-of-factly. "I will do everything so that it can survive."

None of them finds anything ex-



A cellist and violinist of The Seasons chamber orchestra rehearsing a Tchaikovsky piece.

traordinary about the daily struggle to get by. This is not just how many of Russia's superbly trained music students live. It is also how many performers make it after they "arrive."

"People who are driven by music have a way to deal with these difficult times," said Mark Algalbityants, a bearded 37-year-old from Yerevan, Armenia, who plays the double bass. "When we play, we are carried away from these problems. We live beyond our problems four hours a day."

Russia's economic and political convulsions have not shaken its position as a cultural superpower. Moscow has world-class operas. Its theaters are packed. Russian parents still send their children to mu-

sic schools, where they study their instrument with iron discipline. When Moscow's stock market was soaring and companies were competing to buy state-owned enterprises, the mini-boom helped buoy performing artists. Now that the bubble has burst, life is tougher than ever.

This is not to say things have ever been easy for The Seasons. When Bulakhov founded his orchestra in 1994, he knew he would have to improvise to get by.

The orchestra practices in a weather-beaten House of Culture at a Moscow factory — a building used in Soviet times for cultural activities. It repays the factory by giving free performances.

To perform in Moscow's pres-

tigious Tchaikovsky Conservatory, the orchestra must pay the rent in advance — \$2,000 for an evening at the small auditorium and \$5,000 in the large, ornate concert hall, dominated by portraits of the great composers.

A sold-out performance barely covers the rent. The orchestra makes money only when banks and other sponsors help pick up the tab. Even when sponsors cannot be found, however, it plays, for the prestige.

Raising ticket prices is not an option. Some of the best seats in the house can be had for 30 rubles a ticket, about \$2 to \$3 at current rates.

"Our fans are from the middle class and intelligentsia," Bulakhov

said. "To spend 30 rubles a ticket is quite a lot for a family."

To get by, the orchestra has occasionally secured credits from Mosconcert and persuaded Russian companies to help underwrite its CD recordings.

Sometimes the orchestra books up a celebrated Russian or foreign soloist, earning about \$100 for the effort. Occasionally, it has played at receptions or concerts for Russian banks.

Few among the 16-member orchestra try to live on their small orchestra proceeds. Some play in several orchestras, hoping to join foreign tours, where they can receive \$30 to \$40 a day.

Kirill Anisimov, 28, who plays the viola, came to Moscow from Petrozavodsk, northwest of the capital. He used to make \$200 a month playing for business groups. Since the ruble collapsed last month, however, he has not received any offers.

"People sometimes say that real artists should be hungry," he said. "I guess the permanent crisis in Russia breeds good artists. Still, a musician should have clothes and be fed."

The 30-year-old Bulakhov is married to a musician and has two young daughters. After he graduated from one of Russia's best music schools, his father taught him how to be a conductor.

His family, however, has never been rich and he is not panicked by the latest crisis. "Now that the ruble is over, there is nothing left to buy," he quipped.

His major problem now is arranging a performance in late October to inaugurate the new concert season. It will feature Beethoven, Tchaikovsky and one of the city's most promising young pianists — that is, if Bulakhov can raise the \$5,000 for the concert hall.

But he is convinced that one way or another the concert will proceed. "It will take place anyway," he said. "There is such a thing as trust in Russia. They may allow us to pay them back later."

PEOPLE

DURING the Cold War, while the FBI was investigating the followers of Karl Marx, it was also focusing its attention on another Marx, Groucho, a professor at the University of California writes in this week's issue of The Nation. Jon Wiener obtained 186 pages of Marx's FBI file, which spans 27 years, under the Freedom of Information Act. Most of the file, which frequently misspells Groucho, concerns a copyright lawsuit unrelated to politics, the article says, and 14 of its pages have been blacked out. But parts give details of the comedian's activities in leftist causes in Hollywood during the 1930s and '40s. One memorandum to J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI's director, written in 1953, notes that a member of the Communist Party in San Diego "recently remarked to a confidential informant that Groucho Marx contributes heavily to CP." But the memorandum also says that a Los Angeles informant states that "Marx was never affiliated with CP." Marx's son, Arthur Marx, said his father, who died in 1977 at the age of 87, had never been a Communist.

"He was all his life a Democrat," Marx said. "He was one of the founders of the Screen Actors Guild, which was probably one of the reasons for them looking into his activities."

NBC's "Frasier" won a record fifth consecutive award as best comedy series and its stars Kelsey Grammer

and David Hyde Pierce took home acting trophies at the 50th Annual Primetime Emmy Awards. And life got even better for Helen Hunt, who won best actress honors for her role as Jamie Buchman on NBC's "Mad About You," six months after winning an Oscar for "As Good As It Gets." A taut legal series that struggled in the ratings for ABC, "The Practice," was honored

as best drama. Awards for outstanding lead performances in drama series went to Christine Lahti of "Chicago Hope" and Andre Braugher of "Homicide: Life on the Street."

The Spice Girl Mel Brown, known as Mel B, married the dancer Jimmy Gualzari on Sunday in a church in Little Marlow, England, then celebrated with friends, family and the three other Spices next door at her country mansion.

The Mystery of the New Christie Novel

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Agatha Christie died in 1976. Yet on Tuesday, her birthday, "Black Coffee," a new Christie novel, will be published by St. Martin's Press.

Is it a mystery? Well, the novel surely is. "Black Coffee" draws Hercule Poirot to Surrey in the spring of 1934 to investigate the death of a physicist and the disappearance of a critical formula.

But if Christie is long dead and a new Poirot novel appears, whodunit? Answer: Charles Osborne of London, a Christie biographer, critic and erstwhile actor who appeared in a 1956 revival of "Black Coffee," which Christie wrote in 1930, probably in dissatisfaction with "Alibi," someone else's stage adaptation of her "Murder of Roger Ackroyd." Osborne won permission from the estate to turn "Black Coffee" into a novel. End of mini-mystery.

The British composer Andrew Lloyd Webber plans to stage a new musical based on a boy's doll, Action Man. A spokesman for Lloyd Webber, whose hits in London and on Broadway include "Cats" and "Jesus Christ Superstar," said the plot revolves around Action Man setting out to defeat the forces of Dr. X, while dodging Ninja warriors, hooded riders on rocket bikes, blizzards and hurricanes in his quest to find the Omega Stone and save the world.



The cast of "Frasier" with their Emmy Award for best comedy series.



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